CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 119 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arriva	Depart
*Chichibi Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	14th May	21 May
*Yamagata Maru	K. Ogawa ...	3,907	17th „	31st „
Yokoshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th „	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Yoshimatsu	4352.	2nd June	17th „
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd „
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5298	mid „	end „
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th „	1st July
Sutsuo Maru	B. Takiguchi.	704	end „	mid „

*Whose steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Nurse carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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Telephone No. 278.
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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
20th May ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th „ ..	NALDERA*	15,825
3rd June ..	CHINA	7,952
10th „ ..	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
24th „ ..	EGYPT	7,941
1st July ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
8th „ ..	MALWA	10,941
15th „ ..	MANTUA	10,902
22nd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
12th „ ..	NEVASA	9,071
19th „ ..	KASHGAR* ..	8,840
26th „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.
*NALDERA, *MALWA, *NARKUNDA | Through steamers from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

1st June ..	MANELA	8,303
15th „ ..	MADURA	8,975
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About ..		
10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
20th „ ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th „ ..	MANTUA	10,902
28th July ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
25th May	BARPETA ..	Larachi and P.Gulf
26th „	A ..	Karachi direct
26th „	VASNA ..	Basra direct.
31st „	TAROBA ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

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P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

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(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL ... ... „ 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... ... „ 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ... „ 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

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Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL — $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND — £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS — — $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Seurabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Valdivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh	Tokio	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up ...	20,45,220	0	0
Reserve	Funds ...	17,30,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DEN RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

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HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrain	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 922,344
Reserve Fund .....£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

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Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	„ £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	„ £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

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Bandoeng	Problinggo
Cheribon	Semarang
Gorontalo	Soerabaia
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden
Palembang	

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CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

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LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	80,32,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 339, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,16,450
Pair-Up Capital and Reserve ... ... „ 2,49,55,533
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... ... „ 5,25,12,918

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... „ 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. H. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 3,83,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

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STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
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Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

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Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
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The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay

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Agencies in all parts of India.
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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
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Post Box 22. Phone 5308. Managers
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Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U. P.
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Agency Applications Invited.

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Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Please compare this results with the results of other Companies before insuring your life.

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OR
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

31 instead of 15

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AND
SUPER TAX
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N. B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

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1. A wire strut for adjusting the tension of the driving skring most accurately.
2. Improved fine spindle with about 70 revolutions per turn of the handle enabling fine yarn to be drawn out.
3. A new and very neat Folding Wire Chalka or Yarn Winder.

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Advance of Re. 1 must accompany every order.

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THE CULTURE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

DACCA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

While the country is coming to recognise steadily the importance of an all-round growth in the direction of nation-building and when several activities, social, political, educational and otherwise, are being initiated in the different parts of the country, it is a necessary feature of the Cultural Education of the students of the Universities to know something about them and to study them closely as far as possible. But even a bare acquaintance with some of their details will go a great way in stimulating in them a lively interest in such work and quicken their desire to participate in them at a later stage. Before students leave the University and enter the world it is useful that they should supplement their book learning by their study of some of the problems of the country and the best way to approach them is to know something first-hand from Institutions and individuals that are engaged in solving them. This would give them a realistic idea of the goal towards which the Society has to move and bring facilities within their reach for acquiring new knowledge and fresher outlook on life. The Universities themselves must take a lead in such matters by sending batches of intelligent and observant students to different parts of the country to study such movements at their own costs, if necessary. In England and other advanced countries of the West and America it is a matter of common knowledge that a large number of students spend their holidays in touring round the continental Countries to makes themselves familiar with new ideas and Institutions.

On behalf of one of the three Halls attached to the Dacca University some such beginning was made this year by its Provost, Dr. Narandra Sen Gupta, LL.D., who sent a batch of four University students to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President, Servants of India Society, with a request to show them as many of the activities initiated and Institutions conducted by the members of the Servants of India Society, as would be possible in a short space of one month and within the limits of the funds placed at the disposal of the students by the University. These students arrived at Bombay in the middle of April 22 and stayed on this for nearly a month. They first went to Baramati with Mr. Devadhar, where they attended a Depressed Classes Conference, witnessed the opening ceremony of the Lady Thackersey Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and saw the working of the Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank and visited some of the Co-operative Societies in the neighbouring villages and thus got a fairly good opportunity of knowing the condition of the Deccan Agricultural population and the sugar-cane crop which was due largely to the Canal Irrigation and the measures of Economic Reconstruction. After three days stay there, they were sent to Poona where they stayed as guests of the Servants of India Society. During that period they saw several activities started by Mr. Devadhar, such as the Cooperative Societies in the City and in the villages round about Poona. They visited the well-known Hadapsar Cooperative Society and other Cooperative Institutions in that village, went over to the Manjri Farm, saw the Cooperative Society and the Cooperative Dairy at Pashan, saw the working of the Compositors' Society in the Servants of India Society's Press in Poona and its side activities. They saw some of the Sanitary work which the members of the Society do in the City of Poona and in the villages round about Poona. They also saw the various branches of the Poona Seva Sadan Society's activities initiated by Mr. Devadhar and were struck with the growth of its work and the ample facilities afforded to adult women for their education and economic improvement by a systemtic course of practical instruction in various branches of work. Coming as they do from Bengal where Purdah system still prevails they were also struck by the freedom with women on this side moved.

VISIT TO BOMBAY INSTITUTIONS.

Further, they visited the Indian Women's University, the Depressed Classes Mission and saw also some of the activities of the Nationalists in Poona. They visited the Fergusson College, the English School, Poona the High School for Indian Girls and the Daccan Sabha, and after spending 5 or 6 days there and visiting some of the old historic places in the City, they returned to Bombay, where they stayed for nearly a week as guests in the Servants of India Society's Home. Here they paid a visit to the Elephanta Caves, visited the Working Men's Institute and its side activities at Parel, started by Mr. N. M. Joshi for the benefit of the Mill-hand population there and went round some of the Cooperative Institutions started by the Social Service League Workers and had a full talk with Mr. Joshi on the subject of his organisation. They visited the Bhatia Maternity, Infant Welfare and Nursing Service, newly organised by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, through the Poona Seva Sadan Society, and also visited the Centre in Cavel Street while the Nurses and the Doctor were at work. Then they visited the Headquarters of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute, and saw some of the Cooperative Societies under the Debt Redemption Committee started by Mr. Devadhar mainly for the benefit of the Depressed Classes and the mill-hands in Bombay who are knee-deep in debt. They then had a talk with the Superintendent of the Vanita Vishram and Mr. Chitalia of the Servants of India Society regarding the activities of the Bhagini Samaj. From Mr. Deole of the Servants of India Society they learnt something of the activities of the Indian Economic Society organised by him, and lastly they had a talk with Mr. Devadhar on Malabar, who gave them a full idea of his organization for the Relief of the distressed in that unfortunate district dealing with the causes of the rebellion, the measures of relief accepted, the different organizations that took part in it and the problems of Reconstruction before the Government and the people of Malabar. Mr. Devadhar gave them a brief address on the subject *"Place of Social Service in the Scheme of Nation Building"* and explained to them also the large bearings of the various activities started by the members of the Society on the general advancement of the country. He put before them a few practical hints which were useful in the starting of such activities and a few basic principles which underlie these and which should never be lost sight of in carrying them out. He then sent them to Allahabad where they would get full opportunities to study the activities of the Upper India Branch of the Servants of India Society, the work of the Seva Samiti, and the progress of the Boy Scouts Movement, both initiated by the members of the Servants of India Society in the United Provinces. One of the great uses of such tour in the opinion of Mr. Devadhar is that it teaches these students as to wherein lies the urgent need for concentrating their work for the uplift and betterment of their countrymen, circumstanced as they are to-day.

The Dacca students after finishing their visit to Allahabad have now returned home.

MOSQUE BUILT WITHOUT SANCTION.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY PULLS IT DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May. 17.

The Mosque which was built on the Municipal land outside Shamalmi Gate without the sanction of the Municipality, is being demolished by the Municipal authorities under strong police and military guard the Musalmans failing to carry out the instructions of the Municipality within 48 hours. There was some rowdyism by some Mahomedans who would not disperse without force being used. Six men were arrested for not leaving the place in spite of the order of the police. The Hindus who also built a Mandir illegally and were served with a similar notice, are pulling down the Mandir themselves.

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Neat Attractive Case Green enamelled, to resemble leather, Shoulder and Drinking Cup of aluminium. Demountable at base. Stocked in 3 sizes :—

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Suitable for solid food, ice cream or liquids. Does all a bottle does and a little more. Keeps ice cream frozen without ice, or meat, vegetable and other solid food without fire 24 hours. Makes it praticable to carry a complete course dinner on the outing. Soup, cold drinks and after dinner coffee in the bottles, meats and vegetables in one jar, and ices in another.

New Half Pint Food or Butter Jar. Just the right size for a small quantity of food, ice cream, etc. Makes an ideal container for carrying butter on trips and outings. Case black enamelled, with nickelplated shoulder and drinking cup.
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OPEN INDENTING OF SALT

REPRESENTATION OF SALT TRADER. ASSOCIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHAMBERLAKE May, 17.

The following telegram was sent by Seth Ram Ballabh Total and Mr. Shewballabh Mandhna, President and Secretary respectively of the Shakumbhar Salt Chamber Limited and The Salt Trader's Association Limited, Sambhar, to the Hon. the Member for Industry, Simla:—"We have read with feelings of great consternation Reuter's message of India in Parliament, being the report of a question raised by Sir J. D. Rees and Earl Winterton's reply thereto, appearing in "The Pioneer" of the 12th inst. Promising to convey to the Government of India the former's suggestion that as open indenting of salt in India led to profiteering, the Rajputana system, under which District Officers nominate trustworthy agents, who are allowed to indent, provided they sell at wholesale fixed rate should be generally applied. The question and answer betrays extreme ignorance and *Kharagoda* alone furnishes sufficient answer to the sweeping allegation. The profiteering of 1917 was due mainly to the supply being far too inadequate as compared with demands. Owing to war the importation of foreign salt was also reduced, causing an increased demand to be made on the Sambhar source. The department, moreover, accepted indents to the extent of crores of rupees, when the actual stock in their hands was of some lakhs only. Further excessive rain-falls at Sambhar filled the lake to the brim, surrounding existing salt depots with water and plating extraction of salt out of sight for the time being. In fact there was the danger of the whole stock being washed away by floods caused by excessive rainfalls. Owing to War rolling stock was also not forthcoming regularly and adequately for whatever small supplies the departing intended to make, which aggravated the trouble. These causes which have been admitted in the officers' report were responsible for the sudden and abnormal rise of price of salt in that year, after which prices, but for the world-wide economic causes, have remained practically normal.

While meeting the Hon. Member of Industry in a deputation last year we submitted that if proper arrangements were made for regular despatches from here prices must come down and the improvement in the situation which we see to-day after one year's regular supplies is only half of what we would have seen under the old open indenting system, of which *Kharagoda* bears ample testimony. When the present system was introduced we were assured that it was only a temporary arrangement and would be given up as soon as the output increased. We, therefore, rust Government of India will not be influenced by the Under Secretary of State's suggestion in this connection.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

AGENDA OF FORTHCOMING SESSION.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 17.

The fourth session of the International Labour Conference will open at Genoa on 18th October, 1922. The following is the formal agenda:—

1. Revision of part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding parts of the other treaties of peace, with a view (a) to the reform of the constitution of the Governing Body; (b) to modification as regards the periodicity of the sessions of the Conference.

2. Communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration and immigration and the repatriation and transport of emigrants.

In addition to the above items the Conference will deal with a certain number of questions not concerned with any special subject but affecting the general working and activity of the International Labour Organization. These questions will not require the adoption of draft conventions or recommendations. They include the election of the Governing Body. In forwarding the agenda the Director of the International Labour Office, at the request of the Governing Body, has made the folowing observations: "It may be pointed out that paragraph 2 of article 389 imposes on tht Governments no obligation to send to the" Conference two advisers with each delegate for [illegible]

the framers of part of the treaty with regard to advisers was to secure that the delegates might, when special and technical questions were being discussed, be assisted by persons competent in such questions and it would appear that they were of opinion that the presence of the delegates themselves would be sufficient for general questions requiring no special technical knowledge. In consequence of the above suggestions and in view of the special necessity for economy at the present time it is the intention of the Government of India to send no advisers to this year's Conference. Each state must be represented by four delegates, of whom two will be Government representatives, one representative of the employers and one a representative of labour. The right of nominating all the delegates rests with the Government of India but in selecting the delegates for employers and labour the Government of India will attach due importance to recommendations made by recognized representative associations of employers and employed. Al suggestions as to the nomination of non-government delegates should reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries at the earliest possible date and in any case not later than 30th June, 1922, in order to enable Government to make the selections, to report them to the International Labour Office and to make adequate arrangements for the journey of the delegates. The Government of India will pay travelling expenses for all delegates finally nominated whether they represent Government or not.

A DISCLAIMER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 18.

Sir Sankaran Nair, in a letter to the Editor of "Kerala Patrika" re the report of an interview he is alleged to have granted a press correspondent, published in the "Mithavade" in Calicut, and the "Pioneer" Allahabad, says that no reporter of the "Mithalvadi" or any English newspaper asked him for any interview. He had many visitors at Calicut and amongst them there were perhaps some reporters of newspapers, but none of them informed him that they were asking for views for the benefit of any newspaper. The conversation was very general and ranged over a variety of topics, and to the best of his knowledge no report was taken at that time, and he did not give out anything for publication. Sir Sankaran, therefore, concludes by asking people not to accept any summary given by any newspaper as having his guarantee for its truthfulness.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUD.

A LUCKNOW TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 18.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, as Justice of Peace to-day heard the case against H. J. W. Walker who was alleged to have cheated the Bank of Oudh to the extent of Rs. 500 in cash and Rs. 20,000 in shares. It was stated that Walker showed certain letters supposed to have been written by the Administrator-General of Bengal stating that Walker was entitled to one-fifth share of the estates valued at Rs. 8 lakhs. After taking money and purchasing shares on the strength of these letters, Walker is alleged to have asked one of the Bank employees to meet him at Calcutta where he would pay money. The manager of the Bank proceeded to Calcutta where he did not meet Walker. It is stated that the Administrator-General had not written any letters as mentioned. The matter was then placed in the hands of the police. The police had not yet been able to find out letters which Walker is alleged to have produced, but after enquiry he was charged under Section 420 for alleged cheating. The manager of the Bank, Mr. E. A. Lebanti, one of the Directors of the Bank and another witness were examined for the prosecution and the case is adjourned till Saturday. Walker was released on bail on personal security of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 1,200 each.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MINIMUM FOR TEACHERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 18.

The Madras Educational Conference at Kumbakonam passed resolutions urging on Government the need for introduction of conscience clause in the Educational Code for Indian schools and advocating the introduction of industrial, religious and moral instruction in schools and deeming that a long flowing shirt and a dhoty be the minimum dress of a teacher and a coat and a turban be not insisted upon.

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A Visit will convince you. Auction from 5-30 p.m. to 12 p.m. Sales Dept. open all day.

AEROPLANE CLOTH

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY."
T

HOTELS.

COONOOR.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR (Nilgiris), Electric lights throughout. Close to the Pasteur Institute, Sim's Park, Library, the Club, Post and Telegraphs. Proprietors: SPENCER & CO., LTD., Madras. Tel. Address: "Grays Coonoor." Apply MANAGER
R3525

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

ALL concerned to note that LALA ALAKHDHARI has ceased to be our Managing Agent from to-day.

By Order of the Board,
DHUKBHANGANLAL,
Secretary.

The Muradabad Spining and Weaving Mills Ltd.,
Muradabad.
Muradabad, 15th May, 1922.
C13107

A PROFITABLE BARGAIN!
A PROFITABLE BARGAIN

SALE OF COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

Details:—

1 Lancashire boiler 30' x 7' x 3/4". Pressure 160 lbs.
2 Gin Engine, Cylinder 9" x 11". High Pressure and low pressure.
3 Single Gin Boxes 26; Double 2.
4 Dunkies 2.
5 Press Engine 1; with 12 Centry Pumps.
6 Half-press 1; with 17 boxes.
7 Hydraulic Rams 3; Finiture Rams 2.
8 Opener 1; Engine 1.
9 Lathe 1; 10 ft. long.
10 All Store-accessories.

The Factory is erected quite near the Bijapur Ry. Station and well equipped with 5 large Go-downs and two Bunglows on an area of 25 Acres of self-owned land. The undersigned will sell the above factory with land and everything situate on it by public auction on 22-5-1922. The Factory will be open for inspection on all week days, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Private offers for purchases at reasonable price will also be considered beforehand.

For further particulars please apply to,

NEMACHAND RAMACHAND.
Proprietor,
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory.
Bijapur, 15-5-22.
C13113

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922 suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3478

THE OUDH GINNING & PRESSING MILLS CO, LTD, HARDOI

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the entire factory belonging to the above Company is FOR SALE. The factory consists of 40 single-roller gins, one kappas opener, one cotton baling Press, one two-ton ice machine, three chakkis, four kolhus, one dishtiagrafor one saw-bench, one Babcock and Wilcox water tube boiler, one Loco-type boiler, three engines, one lathe etc., with land and buildings situtated quite close to Hardoi O. & R. Railway station and Hardoi grain mart. Intending purchasers are requested to write to the undersigned for full particulars.

B. K. DUTT,
Secretary.
C13052

GHATKOPER TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, the Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A. 997 dated 9th May, 1922, published in Government Gazette, dated 11th May, 1922, Part I page 1095, do hereby give notice under Section 40 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration Proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the office of the Development Directorate Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 25th May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Arbitrator.
C13056

BROACH NATIONAL COLLEGE

WILL OPEN FROM 19TH JUNE, 1922.

BROACH EDUCATION SOCIETY has resolved to start the First Year Class of the Broach National College, on 19th June, 1922, matriculation passed students of any University will be admitted. Students intending to join the College should send in their applications so as not to reach later than 15-6-1922. The term fee is Rs 32 only. Rupees 5 should be remitted in advance along with the application.

Outside students will be supplied with boarding and lodging accommodations.

For further particulars apply to
C. B. PURANI, M.A.,
Secretary,
Broach Ed. Society.
Broach, 11-5-1922.
C13039

FOR SALE
EMPTY CASES.

44,000 cases for immediate sale, size 14" x 19" x 9". Thickness ends 5/8", remainder 3/8". Sample case may be inspected at our Sewree Installation. Quotations to be submitted before noon May 24th to

THE TANK STORAGE CO., (India), Ltd.
Agents, The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd.
Ballard Road, Bombay
C13109

NOTICE.

SHETH KARSANDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST FUND.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned not later than the 31st May, 1922, from poor and deserving high caste Hindu students studying in Bombay and desiring to have scholarship from the above Fund.

Applications should contain full particulars as regards studies, etc.

ROOGNATHDASS GOPALDASS.
for Self and other Trustees.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
11th May, 1922.
C13036

TENDERS.

SALE OF WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready cotton and yarn wastes of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills, Pitty and Poona. The same will be accepted at the Proprietors' Office at 20, Apollo Street, Fort, upto the 25th May, 1922.

For further particulars as to conditions of sale and tender forms apply at the office, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T A C13078

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 27, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.

C13043

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st June, 1922, parcels weighing upto 5 mds. will be received for despatch from the City Booking Offices at Poona to all stations on the G. I. P. Railway and also to stations on foreign railways with which there are through booking arrangements. The following extra charges will be levied:—

Parcel weighing up to 20 seers 1 anna.
Parcel weighing from 21 to 40 seers ... ... 2 annas.
Every additional maund of part of a maund over 40 seers ... 1 anna 6 pies.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1922.

C13065

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the concession of a trap-door allowed on wells in Indian houses on religious grounds is greatly abused. The undersigned and the Malaria Department have found them open in numerous cases, and in some where the covers were found closed during such visits, larvae were found breeding in the well water, thus indicating that the trap-doors must have been left open at other times. This defeats the object with which action was taken to cover the wells.

The concession is allowed on the distinct understanding that the trap-doors should be kept under lock and key and opened only when water is actually being drawn and closed immediately after, so as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

A last warning is hereby given that if hereafter any trap-door is found open, immediate steps will be taken to cover such wells hermetically and withdraw the privilege of a trap-door altogether.

Hand pumps constructed throughout in metal to which no objection on religious grounds exists can be had at a very small cost. Specimens of such pumps can be seen at this office.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices.
16th May, 1922.

C13120

THE HATIM MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hatim Mills, Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, 1922, in the Registered Office of the Company at Surat to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors Report and audited statement of accounts made upto 31st December, 1921.
(2) To sanction a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of two of the Directors who retire by Rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Notice is given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th May, 1922 to 5th June, 1922, both, days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Agents.
The Hatim Mills, Ltd.

Surat, Company's Office,
3rd May, 1922.

C13116

SHA HARGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI FREE BOARDING

APPLICATIONS are invited from high caste Hindoo Students, who have passed the School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Art, Commerce, Drawing or the Technical Examinations desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means:—

Printed forms of applications can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally.

Applications will be acepted till 5th June, 1922.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A.,
Secretary,
Sha Hargowan Anandji Desai's
Charities Trust Office;
Near Pinjrapole Bombay No. 4.

C12969

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR FORD MOTORISTS.

OFFERED VERY CHEAP about 250 vehicles as under:—

Ford Cars (Landaulette body) Rs. 2,500-0-0, Each.
Ford Touring Cars Rs. 1,950-0-0 Each.
Ford 2 Seated Cars, Rs. 2,200-0-0 Each.

The above are fitted with BRAND NEW ENGLISH BODIES and delivered free of charge with wire or wooden wheels according to purchasers choice.

Two 83 Models Overland
One with wire wheels, Rs. 4,0:00-0-0 Each.
Other with wooden wheels Rs. 3,500-0-0, Each.

Three wire wheeled HUP Mobile Model, Rs. 4,000 Each.
One 8 Cylinder Cadlic, Rs. 8,500. Each.

All of the above vehicles are thoroughly overhauled under European management looking just like a new one, made in perfect running order and delivered complete in every way. The above prices are Ex. our workshops at Rawalpindi.

Ford Chessis, 800 lbs Vans and Ford Rail Tractors are also for sale at very moderate prices.

Ford second hand accessories supplied from stock at very cheap rates.

To effect clearances sale Dunlop Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres are offered at half of the original list prices.

For further particulars apply to THE EAST AND WEST CO-OPERATION COMPANY.

Telegraphic address—"Coperation".

RAWALPINDI.

C13090

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of acting Honorary Surgeon J. J. Hospital which will be vacant from the 27th May, 1922, for a period of 6 months.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital and should reach his office by 25th May, 1922.

T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S.,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.

C13111

VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT CADELL ROAD

FOR SALE.

MEASURING 1115 and 1750 square yards. Apply to Box No. 8083, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R3786

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A DEPUTY SECRETARY and ACCOUNTANT in the Bombay Improvement Trust. Pay Rs. 800-50-1000, with benefit of leave and Provident Fund in accordance with the Board's Service Rules. Practical experience as accountant and of controlling an office essential.

Applications, which should contain brief and clear statement of qualifications, and should be accompaniedby copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 31st May, 1922, by the SECRETARY AND CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Bombay Improvement Trust, Fort, Bombay.

C13085

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that many instances have recently been found in which cisterns placed on the tops of houses for the supply of water are provided with improperly fitting lids with the result that they breed the larvae of mosquitoes which convey Malaria. In other cases tight fitting covers are provided, but are through the carelessness of servants or other persons left open.

With a view to preventing the spread of Malaria, owners and occupiers are therefore earnestly requested to render mosquito proof any cisterns in their charge and to note that in the event of mosquito larvae being found in any well, cistern, masonry tank, antiformica or other recepatacle for water, the owner thereof will be liable to prosecution. The opening in the top of cisterns should be provided with a projecting rim over which a hinged tight fitting cover should be closed and locked. The warning pipe should be rendered inaccessible to mosquitoes by a cap of wire gauze at the outlet end or by wire gauze fixed over the opening of the pipe into the cistern.

J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16 May 1922.

C13121

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HJGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4379 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 14th day of October, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KHATAV BHAWANJI & CO., a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. MARATHI NARAIN DEVOO alias NANA KHOTE, Hindu Inhabitant of of Saioosar Taluka, Mangaum. 2. PRABHU SITARAM WAMAN KULKARNI, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Murud Zilla, Haffsan in the State of Zenzira, 3. DIVAJI KRISHNAJI VICHARI, Hindu Inhabitant of Pulsup Taluka, Mangaum Jilla, Allibag, 4. PRABHU BHASKAR VAMAN KULKARNI, Hindu Inhabitant of Murud Zilla Haffsan in the state of Zenzira, 5. PRABHU YESHWANT MAMAN KULKARNI, Hindu Inhabitant of Murud Zilla Haffsan at Zenzira ..... Defendants

GEORGE, V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff's pray that the Defendants may be orderd to pay to the Plaintiff's the sum of Rs. 10,590 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon at 1 per cent that it may be declared that the repayment of the said sum is duly charged on the goods mentioned in Ex. C. to the said plaint belonging to the defendants and wherever lying and being that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the goods described in the said Ex. C. and all other timber, Kito, Govlo and Charcoal belonging to the defendants and wherever lying and being, that the defendants may be restrained from dealing with or disposing off the said goods for the costs of this suit and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys

C13092

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAMSUDDIN MAHOMEDALI BANDUKWALLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lier, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but now Freehold with the messuages tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at GOWALIA TANK ROAD, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 844, 10 (eight hundred and fourty-four and point ten) square yards or thereabouts including 199.5 square yards given up for the purpose of the road and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of a larger plot bearing Collector's Old Nos. 406, A/2319 and 442, New No. A/2290, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 7066 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed Road and beyond that by the property of Mr. Raghavji Purshotum, or on towards the West by the property of Jamshedji Daroowala, on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and or or towards the North by a vacant plot of land belonging to Messrs. Ragahvji Purshotum and Carmalli Hassam and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3394 (1) and 3394 (1A) and Street Nos. 59 atd 59A.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1922.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13115

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHUNJIBHAI JINABHAI and Bai DAHIBAI, wife of the said Dhunjibhai Jinabhai, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Nos. 12-16 Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days, from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the perpetual Fazendari tenure whereof Soonderrao Shamrao Velkar is the Fazendar, Situate at Kolbhatwadi, otherwise known as Chewoolwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (113) one hundred and thirteen square yards or there abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 120 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Morarji Velji, on or towards the West by Chewoolwadi Lane, on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that partly by the property of Ludha Chaturbhuji and partly by the property of Gordhandas Mawji and on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3165 and street No. 21.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1922.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C13125

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4377 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 14th day of October, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KHATAV BHAWANJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

1. PRABHU YESHVANT WAMAN KULKARNI, 2. BHASKAR WAMAN KULKARNI, 3. PRABHU SITARAM VAMAN KULKARNI, all Hindu Inhabitants of Marud Jilla Haffsan in the state of Zenzira ..... Defendants.

GEORGE, V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defandant whereof the following is a concise statemnt, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 16,796-0-3 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest thereon and pray that it may be declared that the said sum is duly charged on the goods mentioned in Ex. C. to the said plaint and also on all goods mentioned in Ex. A. to the said plaint belonging to the defendants and wherever lying or being, that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the goods mentioned and of all other timber, Kito Govlo and Charcoal belonging to the defendants and wherever lying or being that the defendants may be restrained from dealing with or disposing of the said goods mentioned and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June, 1922, at quarter past eleven O'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Plaintiff Attorneys

C13088

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4376 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 14th day of October, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KHATAV BHAWANJI & CO., a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. YESHVANT MAHADEV KULKARNI, 2. PRABHU SITARAM VAMAN KULKARNI, Hindu Inhabitant, of Marud Jilla Haffsan, within the territories of the State of Zenzira ..... Defendant.

GEORGE, V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff firm claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 3,002-6-9 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with interest and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June, 1922, at quarter past eleven O'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid.

This 27th day of October, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C13087

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4378 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 14th day of October, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KHATAV BHAWANJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

1. SITARAM WAMAN KULKARNI, HINDU Inhabitant of Marud Jilla Haffsan in the state of Zenzira, 2. DIWANJI KRISHNAJI VICARJI, Hindu Inhabitant of Pulsup Taluka, Mangaon, Jilla Kalaba, 3. PRABHU BHASKAR VAMAN KULKARNI, Hindu Inhabitant of Marud Zilla Haffsan in the state of Zenzira, 4. PRABHU YESHVANT VAMAN KULKARNI, Hindu Inhabitant of Marud Zilla Haffsan in the state of Zenzira, 5. KRISHNAJI ANANTRAO PAWAR, Hindu Inhabitant of Palasgaon Taluka, Mangaon in the Colaba District ..... Defendants

GEORGE, V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff's claim from the defendants Rs. 31,726-13-0 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein and with interest thereon and pray that it may be declared that the repayment of the said sum is duly charged on all the goods mentioned in Ex. A to the said plaint belonging to the defendants and wherever lying or being that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said goods and of all other timber, kito, Golvo and Charcoal belonging to the defendants may be restrained from dealing with or disposing of the said goods and for the costs of this suit and no further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of June, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will bementioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C13086

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GIRJASHANKER MANISHANKER PATHAK, of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

Bai MANGALA LAXMI, of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant, natural mother and guardian of Bai Raman Gawri, widow of Girjashanker Manishanker Paiak, deceased temporarily residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. PANDIA and Co.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

C13119

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition of Probate of the Last Will and Testament of CULLYANJI MURARJI THACKER, Bhatia Hindu, Barrister-at-Law, a Widower. ..... Deceased

(1) MADHAVJI VIRJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Gamdevi Road, (2) SULTAN ALI BISRAM BHAI SHIVJI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cuffe Parade and (3) MULJI DAYAL and (4) Bai BENA BAI, wife of Haridas Jamnadas, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mathews Road.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 12th day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI and Co.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

C13122

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES, CHIEFS JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ENAMELLED JEWELLERY, SET WITH DIAMOND, ORNAMENTS, OLD COINS ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 25th May 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of Shah Khengar Valehand and on a/c and at the risk of Mr. Mekhushra Mancherji Hiramanek.

7 Gold enamelle figures of horse, tiger and camel etc., set with diamands.
1 Small gold box set with diamonds.
1 Gold enamelled kankarate with tray set with diamonds, and 1 marble box.
2 Armlets set with diamonds, 1 diamond necklace, gold ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, 41 strings of beautiful beads.
One big lot of gold enamelled works of sorts and sizes.
The above will be on view three days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, FIRE PROOF SAFES, PHONOGRAPH, RECORDS, ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms. No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood office and household furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, office chairs, leather lined suit of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofa, chairs to match, reclining sofa, glass door almyrah, marble top table, mahoganized double bedstead, office writing tables, chairs, easy chairs, sliding cupboard, blackwood screen, chest of drawers, revolving book case, rocking chair, book stands, phonograph, record, and etc.
Property of a private gentleman.
2 specially made almyrahs.
1 velvet lined English folding sofa and 2 chairs to match.
1 bent wood rocking chair, easy chair, teapoy, and etc.
On a/c and at the risk of manufacturers.
2 chandlers safes (new) size 28" and 24 inches.
Goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1922.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

May 19.

To-day 3 points were reported higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 522½ and eased to Rs. 520½ on general selling. From this level it improved to Rs. 527½ on buying by a prominent Marwari Operator and after fluctuating closed at Rs. 525½ at 3 p.m. F. G. M. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 497 and closed at Rs. 500 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 426 for May delivery and advanced till Rs. 432 on Japanese Houses buying and closed at Rs. 428½ at 3 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 442½ and after touching Rs. 441 advanced to Rs. 448 on Marwari Bull operator's and Offices buying and closed at Rs. 445 at 3 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 362 and July Rs. 374 nominal. The markets at Colaba are closed to-day for ready and forward business

Our market for ready cotton was strong yesterday and there was a fairly good demand from Exporters. About 8000 bales are reported to have been sold.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th May 1922.

Cotton	8831	Bales.
Wheat	14802	Cwts.
Linseed	10150	"
Rape, etc	1672	"
Gingelly seed	204	"
Poppyseed	1022	"
Groundnuts	1858	"
Castorseed	2195	"
Rice	31349	"
Myrabollams	2306	"
Cottonseed	19918	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Grain	4473	"
Juwar	3621	"
Masur	97	"
Barley	8869	"
Bajra	3626	"
Coal	5840	Tons.

PIECE-GOODS.

May 19.

The general outlook in the Cloth Market has not shown very much alteration, and the quiet feeling continues. Only minor fluctuations have occurred in cloth values. The general inquiry from up-country has been rather unimportant, and only isolated transactions have been mentioned. The low ideas of price have prevented good trade being done, but some lots have changed hands amongst the dealers in the bazaar. At present sales for forward deliveries cannot be effected by dealers until shipment samples or invoices are to hand, but when these arrive, the goods are treated as ready goods and on account of the scarcity of some styles fetch good values. While these new shipments meet generally with a ready sale, considerable difficulty is still being experienced in clearing old stocks which have been dearly bought. No active support is being given from any consuming markets at the moment owing to the uncertainty regarding the future outlook. The only hope is now centred in the monsoon, which if favourable will help the inquiry a good deal. The political situation has not been free from anxiety and many dealers are not in the mood to operate with freedom. The Congress Committee have been vigourously prosecuting the Khaddar programme and large funds are to be utilised to push the manufacture and sale of Khadi. This will no doubt have an adverse effect on the sale of foreign cloths.

In Grey Shirtings values have declined to some extent, but those qualities that are scarce fetch higher rates. In March and April last a big importing firm had booked about a thousand packages of Grey Shirtings of different sorts on dealers' account for May to August shipments, in which it is expected that the dealers will make profits, as the replacing costs are a shilling per piece higher and there is scarcity of such sorts. Grey Drills have been steady, but Jaconets have been easier. Stocks of No. 138 and 636 Jaconets are scarce. Liepman's White Shirtings have been in better request at higher prices. 39 inches by 20 yards gold end white Mulls No. 818 has been quoted at Rs. 10, but the same cloth in different numbers are beieng offered at eight annas less. Similarly 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls No. 88 has been selling at Rs. 9-7, whereas other similar cloths fetch only Rs. 9. Nainsooks have not attracted much attention. There are fair stocks of Sacharilla Heading White Mulls, Tape bordered Nainsooks in wider widths and 36 inches Nainsooks in the hands of a native Importing Firm, which are difficult of sale, as the goods show considerable loss, having been held on the account of dealers who were quite unable to meet their liabilities.

The Manchester Market has been steady Offers have been about for moderate quantities, but buyers and sellers have not been able to arrange fresh contracts for forward deliveries, as makers have held firmly to their quotations. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in a meeting at Manchester has decided that unless the men, who are on strike at the two Oldham Mills, resume work, a general lockout involving 140,000 workers will be declared. Some notices on cotton operatives have been served ordering a lockout on 27th May in the event of failure to end the dispute at Royton and Middleton Mills.

The Quotations for the leading chops of Greys and White are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×371/2		14	8	0
" 100,000	45× "		17	8	0
" No. 33,000	45× "		15	8	0
" " 2800	37× "				
Graham's No. 2 30	39× "		14	4	0
" Yellow Horse	43×39		16	0	0
" No. 2310	44×38 1/2		16	0	0
Dewhursts BBB	38×38 1/2		23	0	0
" BB	39×38 1/2		19	0	0
" Rupes No. 5	38×36 1/2				
Bates' No. 12888	41×37 4/5				
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38				
" No. 1500	39×371/2/38		14	8	0
" No. 5609	38×37 1/2/33				
Ritchie's No. 519	32×37 1, 2/38		14	0	0
" No. 4467	41× "				
" No. 1506	33×871/2	372			
Forbes' 861	33×371/2/36				
Lyon's Shunker	39× "				
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		22	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	29×40		14	0	0
Miltul's Elephant	29×40		21	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	14	0
" " 12	40×22		7	14	0
" " 123	40×22				
" " 636	44×22		7	10	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		27	4	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40		32	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	36×40		22	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40		19	8	0
" 151	33×40		17	8	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41×19				
" No. 60	46×19				
" No. 600	51×19		12	8	0
" No. 6000	58×19				

(For other Commercial see page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay unveils the Lord Hardinge statue, Apollo Bunder, 4.30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RAJADHYAKSHA.—Bai Shantabai wife of The late Mr. Hari Bapuji Rajadhyaksha Pensioner Kolhapur State died at Bellasis Road Byculla at 3 a.m. on Friday the 19th May, 1922.

R3781

IMPERCIAL BANK OF INDIA:

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Elphinstone Road Co-Operative Credit Society Limited. Parel, will be held on 22nd, May, 1922 at 10 a.m. at the registered office of the Society.

DUTIES OF MUSLIMS DURING RAMAZAN.

Under the auspices of the Nagpara Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held in Chauki Mohalla to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (Standard). Messrs. Zahoor Ahmad, Qamer Ahmad and Mohammed Alam will explain the duties of Musalmans in this Holy month of Ramazan.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal Bombay Branch there will be held a public meeting in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. when some Mavlas and Mavla Ladies from Mulshi will describe the fate of the Mavls in Mulshi Peta Mr. ... M. Bapat will preside.

DIVINE SERVICE AT ST THOMA'S CATHEDRAL.

5th Sunday after Easter.
7 a.m. Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m. Matins.
8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral Woodward Ed.
Hymns—247, 537, 323, 520.
5-30 p.m. Children's Service.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants—
Hymns—143, 193, 24.
Collections for—Organ Fund—
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 6-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Commencing on Monday, the principal attraction at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week will be the Gibson Family entertainers, who have just returned from a Far East tour.

While in Russia, during the Bolsheviks' attack on General Denekin around Lake Baikal, in 1919, The Gibsons had to fly from Irkutsk (where they were playing) to Harbin and thence to Vladivostock for fear of their lives. The Gibsons claim to give an entertainment containing all that is new and novel in Vaudeville Trixie, styled "The Venus of Vaudeville," will present "the act supreme," being a magnificent exposition of the art of graceful equilibristic postering and flexibility.

Buttons, a youthful entertainer, ably assists her and features his own Chinese speciality in a most elaborate stage setting. Music lovers are also catered for by Gibson and Doreen who will astound the audience with a grand novelty comedy musical act, in which they play all sorts of novelty instruments varying from cowbells to cornets.

Two shows will be given by the Gibson's nightly, and at each performance there will also be shown "Baree, son of Kazan" a fine five part film adaptation of James Oliver Curwood's well-known drama of the Far West.

BOXING AT EXCELSIOR.

To-night the outstanding item of entertainment at the Excelsior will be the boxing tournament, in which Kid D'Silva and Milton Kubes appear. In the evening the famous "Hamlet" film, now being shown at the Empress, will be screened, and this will also be on Sunday night's Excelsior programme. To-morrow afternoon there will be a concert by the Elphinstone Dramatic Club.

EMPIRE.

The Empire Theatre is fortunate in securing "star" programmes, and this week the famous Mary Pickford will be shown in the principal picture. Lovers of good Wild West drama will find much to satisfy them in this fine film. Mary Pickford appears in the part of M'liss (M'LISS) the wild, untutored daughter of "Bummer" Smith of Red Gulch, California. On the arrival of a new schoolmaster, M'liss goes to school and falls in love with her teacher. "Bummer" Smith is murdered by a scheming ruffian, who tries to secure his money, and suspicion for the murder falls on Gray. The latter has a narrow escape from execution, but aided by M'liss, whose faith in her lover's innocence is supreme, he escapes. All ends happily and in true Wild West fashion. The "bad man" is killed, and M'liss and her schoolmaster sweetheart are reunited. The play is full of fine incidents, particularly thrilling in parts, and gives fine scope for the talents of Mary Pickford. Three topical films will also be shown.

EMPRESS.

Those who love a good mystery drama ought to see "The Enigmatic Buckle" which is showing at the Empress Theatre this week. The story introduces Nick Winter, the famous detective, who aids in the solution of a puzzling affair. A poor fisherman finds the clue to hidden treasure, and sets off in search of it. He has many thrilling adventures, and is nearly killed by a treacherous companion. Eventually, however, he attains the object of his quest, but in a manner which neither he nor the audience expect. Full of adventure, the drama is well worth seeing.

O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru arrived in Kobe on the 15th instant.

KIKABHAI BUILDING AGAIN.

RENT FARMER FINED FOR COLLECTING EXCESS RENT.

On Thursday last before the Ag. Second Presidency Magistrate Mr. Khairaz, Mr. Odhoji Gagabhai rent-farmer of the Kikabhoy Building in Sankli Street, was prosecuted for collecting excessive rents from the tenants Messrs. Sirdhar Mithoo and Gangaram Pandurang, Mr. B. J. Billimoria, rent-Inspector appeared for prosecution, Mr. Mistry, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty saying that he collected Rs. 2 excess from Mr. Sirdhar Mitheo insurance charges as he was storing coal. Mr. Billimoria for prosecution said that the bills for August and September showed clearly that he collected Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 18 and there was nothing to show that Rs. 2 were collected as insurance fees. His Worship did not believe the defence story and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 100.

Before the same Magistrate the same accused was prosecuted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 for collecting excess rent by annas eight from a tenant (Mr. Gangaram Pandurang of the same building).

A GOLD COBRA IMGAE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Vafati Rahiman with being in possession of a gold image of cobra valued at Rs. 73 for which he could not give satisfactory account.

The evidence showed that on the 15th instant constable No. 1775 was on his round near Mint Road when he saw the accused loitering near a Marwadi shop. The constable grew suspicious and on searching him found the article in question.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he had picked up the cobra image from a garden.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

CHARGED OF BREAST OF HRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bull charged Jivraj Gordhandas with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 13,809. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a bill collector in the shop of Girdharlal Jadavchand, a cloth merchant of Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. He collected between December 1921 and March 1922 from various customers Rs. 13,809 which he could not account for.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He stated he had squandered away the amount on the race course and on speculation.

The police had recovered from the accused Rs. 1,443 viz., a promissory note of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 243 in his account with the Central Bank of India.

His Worship asked if the accused could pay a fine. Mr. Kanuga on behalf of the accused thanked the Court for the indulgence shown towards the accused but he regretted that there was no possibility of paying a fine as the accused had hopes on his father-in-law coming to his aid but those hopes were frustrated.

His Worship therefore, sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bull charged (1) Jamnadas Poptial, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., and (2) Dwarkadas Mulji, a broker, with cheating and abetment and thereby inducing Joharmal Mulchand to deliver Rs. 16,000.

The evidence showed that Joharmal was a cashier in the firm of Hansraj Premraj. On the 25th March accused No. 2 presented him a receipt for Rs. 16,000. His firm owed that amount to Thakorji Hirji from whom one hundred bales of cotton were purchased. The accused signed it as Jagjiwan Chunilal. Subsequently the frand being detected the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai on behalf of the accused said that the loss was made good.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to a day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

PATHANS IN POSSESSION OF FIRE ARMS.

Mr. Gulam Rubban, Head Constable of the C. I. D., who was on duty on the night of the 17th instant at the Grant Road Railway Station, arrested a party of eleven Pathans who had been waiting there for a train to proceed to the Punjab. He searched the Pathans and from two of them one revolver and hundred cartridges were found. The Pathans had no license for the possession of the fire arms.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Haridas Hemraj, aged about twenty-five, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Tyebji and Co. and residing in a chawl at Sandhurst Road. The evidence showed that the deceased was found unconscious by his wife in his bed on Tuesday night last. She informed Mr. Thakordas Motiram Parekh, Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank, and Mr. Dhirajlal Ghia, an estate broker who lived in the same chawl. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and died subsequently. It was not known whether the deceased had any trouble.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium, which was apparently self-administered.

WIDOW'S DEATH FROM STOMACH PAIN.

A Hindoo widow named Luxmibai aged about forty residing with her mother and sister at Ghorupdeo was removed to the J. J. Hospital by her relatives, on the night of the 17th instant in an unconscious state. She died shortly after admission.

At the Coroner's Court an enquiry was opened by Mr. King, yesterday morning, when the deceased's mother Chandri said that the deceased had been complaining of pains in the stomach for the last four days and did not go out to sell vegetables. She had a quarrel with her sister on Wednesday when the deceased struck her sister and they abused each other. Witness pointed out to the deceased that it was improper to strike her sister. Witness and the sister went out leaving the deceased alone in the room. When witness returned in the evening she found Luxmi lying unconscious and had her removed to the hospital.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

MULSHI PETA.

WHAT THE COMPANY HAS DONE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read with interest all that has been said for and against the Company as also the able Leader in your issue yesterday which exposes the object of our oppositionists, I have obtained the permission of my Principals to address you on the question so far as it concerns the Mavlas and the Mavlas alone. I use the word "Mavlas" as residents of the Mavla Taluk the sense given to it in Government records, the sense in which Mr. Cowasji Jehangir declared in the Legislative Council that there are 1,634 land owing Mavlas who would be expropriated by the Scheme. They include Baniyas, Gujars, Mahars, Prabhus and all men whose names stand in the land records as landed proprietors.

I would first draw your attention to the statement made by the Company on the 12th November 1921. Let me quote therefrom:—

"It is true that when the acquisition of large areas of land took place for the first Hydro-Electric Scheme, Government valued the land at about twenty-five times the assessment which was a rough and ready means of fixing market value in places where a ready market for the land did not exist, owing to their being far away from any cities of importance. When the Andhra Scheme was initiated, Government were the first to draw attention in 1917 to the fact that acquisition on such a basis was not fair to the evicted population. The Company readily and heartily concurred, but in so far as Government's intentions were to spend a higher contribution from it on works of general utility, the Company endeavoured to secure the benefits of such increased contribution directly and adequately for the evicted Mavlas themselves. The settling of these questions of policy, and later, the collection of facts and figures as to the actual yield on each class of land, did not bring these negotiations to a close till March 1921. The figures obtained by Government of the yield of each class of land were, it may be mentioned, based on actual experiments on site, and on the average net income of the land owners for a series of years.

"The long delay in the solution of the question of how compensation should be paid, brought about however an unfortunate circumstance. The Andhra Works were carried on with all the speed that only industrial control is capable of, and many lands were submerged before Government had declared its decision on the compensation to be paid. Records of lands and buildings so submerged were, however, carefully kept, and compensation was paid annually for the loss of crops on submerged lands till they were acquired. In any case, this delay in settling the compensation was a serious matter which the Company has made every endeavour to avoid in the case of the Mulshi Petha. There both Government and the Company have taken every precaution to expedite acquisition by the appointment of more than one Land Acquisition Officer, and strict orders have been issued to expedite the matter. The investigation into the Andhra and the Mulshi Valleys were carried on almost simultaneously so that the figures for the Mulshi Valley were declared by Government within a month or two after the compensation figures were declared for the Andhra Valley. The two previous mistakes of inadequate compensation and very belated compensation will therefore have both been avoided in the Mulshi Scheme."

Though Government, I believe, had fixed the figures to be paid in the Andhra and Mulshi Valleys sametime in February 1921, they were not declared to the public until the usual formalities were completed and the appointment of Acquisition Officers made by Government some months later. It was at this stage when the foundations of the Mulshi Dam had been excavated upto rock level that on April 16, 1921, active Satyagraha was commenced. At that time there came on to the works nearly 1,000 men, mostly Mavlas. It was a genuine protest from the landholders who had been filled with anxiety by what had happened at Andhra, where lands had been submerged for several years before the acquisition money was paid; nay, where the acquisition money was then only just being paid; and the prices paid had not yet filtered down to the illiterate Mavlas at Mulshi who depended for their information merely on their leaders. At that stage, the Company had no hesitation, on hearing the true state of feeling in the valley, in stopping the work immediately. Mr. Cameron gave an undertaking not to do any work till the 7th November 1921. By that date the Acquisition Officers at Mulshi had been established and the Government were prepared to make its awards.

The Government announced the values payable for the different classes of land to be acquired and the Company announced the bonus it was willing to pay to all parties who would sell their lands willingly and not by compulsion. Including the Company's bonus, the prices offered were Rs. 622/- per acre of Ambamohor lands, Rs. 411/- per acre of Sal lands, and Rs. 61/- per acre of Jirayat Lands. You will thus see that the two chief and legitimate grievances, which the Mavlas had were removed by the efforts of the Company and the Government. Very handsome compensation was paid and paid quickly long before the lands will be submerged. It is not expected that any lands will be submerged even at the foot of the Dam for another two years at least, and further down the Valley for another five.

Another grievance that was made much of was the fact that the Mavlas were too illiterate to utilise the compensation paid to secure other lands and the possession of lands was declared their only safety against being turned into daily labourers. It may be mentioned that every daily labourer on our works, in a Mill or anywhere else, is his own master and need go to work only when he chooses, so that the slavery of the daily labourer is in my humble opinion a mere fiction. He earns higher wages, he lives where large numbers of men have congregated in large works, and in such association, with the spread of ideas and the spread of knowledge, he becomes a far more useful and independent citizen.

Out of the 1,634 Mavlas who will be expropriated, Government records show that over 1,200 are indebted. I have been informed of debts which have been handed down for three generations and more, from father to son on both sides. The bright possibility of redemption which forms the ray of sunshine in their dismal lives, according to Dr. Phatak, enters the darkness of their lives, perhaps once in a hundred times. The man is completely chained to his land, new in the hands of the Gujar, and with no hope of being freed from the verge of starvation. However, I cannot argue that question here.

This sentiment of being parted from their ancestral homes has been worked up amongst the Mavlas for all it is worth. So the Company decided to help the Mavlas to secure lands elsewhere. I would, however, mention here that out of the very numerous petitions put in to the Land Acquisition Officer in the Andhra Valley—I have been told that they numbered 150 but as we are not connected with the Acquisition of land I cannot vouch for the figure—every one was withdrawn when the land owner found what he was to be paid. In spite of this experience this Company borrowed from Government an expensive Officer whose duty it will be to try and secure existing rice lands or lands capable of being utilised for rice cultivation in the areas irrigated by Government of which he has special knowledge, so as to enable the Company to help those Mavlas who wish to purchase lands with the moneys received by way of compensation to secure lands elsewhere. As yet no report has reached me of any special application for such lands, but some of the Mavlas who sold their lands to us in the days when terrorism prevailed have left the award money in the hands of the Government Acquisition Officers to be lodged in the Bank, lest it may be wrested from them by the Satyagrahis, which was the experience of some of their friends at that time.

I submit, sir, therefore, adequate compensation, prompt payment, the offer of lands in exchange by the Collector, and the appointment of a special officer by the Company for getting lands for those who wish to settle elsewhere, is all that the Company and the Government could do, and there are clear indications that the Mavlas are beginning to understand that the efforts of the Company and Government are genuinely in their interest, once it is accepted that the sacrifice of eviction from their home lands is nessessary for a public purpose.

The electrification of the railways, even up to Deolali and Igatpuri in the future, will enable the Railway Companies to cope with increased and faster traffic over the ghauts, which would have been delayed indefinitely had they waited to widen their tunnels in the ghauts to get over the smoke disturbance due to steam traction. The whole trade of Bombay with the mainland, the Mill industry of Bombay on whose prosperity the Presidency largely depends, the transport within the City of Bombay itself to facilitate expansion to the suburbs, the possibility of making Bombay a cleaner city, with better lighted and cooler quarters than would be possible otherwise, all depend on the maturing of the Tata Power Scheme. The security of supply, the facilities of work, the regularity of transport, all depend on the Tata Power Scheme going through. In the face of this, it is hard to understand how it can be contended that Government were wrong in declaring this scheme a public purpose. If the Railways are a public purpose, a hydro-electric scheme which will supply them with power is just as much a public purpose. The conservation of coal to the country by hydro-electric works is public purpose, and land should be acquired for it as freely as for railways, collieries and other industries of that nature. In England it has been decided that not only should hydro-electric schemes be fostered but they are actually to be encouraged with Government money help—so important a public purpose has "white fuel" become.

Conceding that this is a public purpose, was only after Government had recognised it as such and had undertaken to secure the lands necessary for the scheme that the Company was floated, so that the reckless statement which was thrown broadcast by some correspondents of the local papers that Government has come to Co's help when it failed to get lands, is a distortion of the truth as has been rightly pointed out to you by one of its correspondents.

Some two months back the "Mahratta" invited the opinion of its readers on what it called the ingenious interpretation of Satyagraha by a well known social worker Mr. Bapat (sic.) I can only refer to it from memory as I cannot lay my hand on that particular issue just now. The Hindu scriptures were quoted giving the progressive steps to be employed when others trespass within one's territory. First the aggrieved party beseeched, then he protested, then he did damage to the intruder's property, and if that had no effect, the stick could be employed leading up to the final stage of open war. You have already ably commented in your leader on the great variance of these methods from true Satyagraha. But I wish further to point out that both Mr. Bapat and the "Mahratta" seem to have overlooked that this is a misinterpretation of the Hindu scriptures mischievously made. That advice was given to people as being the best course of conduct in protection of their own rights against an enemy. It was never intended as advice against the lawful Govednment of the land which decides as to what is best in the national interests, nor against fellow subjects in the same realm.

In conclusion I would like to mention that our reports at the Head Office show that as against the thousand Mavlas in April 1921, the first attack on our works in November 1921 (on the 23) included only about 150 Mavlas. After that compensation was paid, and the number of Mavlas have steadily decreased though aid from outside has increased. In the last raid made against the Company on the 13th instant, it is reported that only six Mavlas were present.—Yours, etc.

J. H. BHABHA.

LATE MR. B. D. BATLIWALLA.

We also regret to announce the death by anaemia of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Batliwalla, well-known share-broker. The deceased was of a genial temperament and leaves behind him a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY

WEAVERS' STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike of the weavers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill continued on Thursday. In the morning when the mill gates were opened, the weavers along with other workmen, went into the compound of the mill and began persuading the spinners to go on strike with them also. No sooner was the attention of the mill officials drawn to this than they were asked to leave the premises of the mill. The weavers, thereafter, collected at the gates of the mill and sent in their petition to the Manager in which they asked for a pie more per pound of cloth. The strikers demanded a reply to their petition within two days.

PEARL MILL.

The weavers of the Pearl Mill continued their strike yesterday. They are still firm in their demands. Yesterday morning the Manager verbally gave a reply to their representation that their grievances would be taken into consideration if they resumed their work peacefully. Some of the strikers, after having heard the reply, showed their inclination of resuming duty, but they were persuaded by other fellow strikers to remain firm in their demands.

CRESCENT MILL.

The weavers and framers of the Crescent Mill continued their strike on Thursday. At about 8 a.m., when the mill was started, there was practically no trouble, but at about 9 o'clock some of the workmen received information that the workmen of other mills were throwing stones at the Planet Mill and asking the management to close it down. As a result of that information, all the workmen immediately stopped their work and came out of the mill. Thereafter, the workmen went to some mill officials and asked them to close down the mill for the whole day, as it was the 13th day of the death of the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The management gladly acceded to the request of the workmen and closed the mill.

MORARJI GOCULDAS MILL.

About 900 sizers of the Morarji Goculdas Mill have been on strike for sometime past. The strikers want a general increase in their wages. The workmen collected, at the mill in the morning and dispersed shortly afterwards.

DISTURBANCE AT PLANET MILL.

On Thursday, nearly fourteen mills were closed on account of the 13th day of the death of the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Some of the workmen of these mills, numbering about five hundred, proceeded to the Planet Mill, situated at De Lisle Road, and asked the management to close the mill at once. As the mill authorities were rather unwilling at first, the labourers began throwing stones at the mill and broke the window glasses. The police were soon communicated with, who, on arrival dispersed the workmen. On account of the disturbance, the management closed the mill.

At about 9-30 a.m. a procession of mill-hands, numbering about four hundred, and headed by Messrs. S. K. Bole and D. S. Yande, started from Parel and went towards Chowpaty. Some of the workmen had black flags in their hands. They waited for some time at Chowpaty and then proceeded to Byculla, where they dispersed. The object of procession was explained to the mill workers by their leaders at Chowpaty.

FRIDAY'S REPORT.

The weavers of the Crescent and the Pearl mills situated at Delisle and Fergusson Roads continued their strike on Friday. The mills were closed on account of a Mahomedan holiday. The strikers did not collect at the gates of the mills as they did the day previous.

The strikers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill situated at Parel continued their strike yesterday. The mill was closed on Friday on account of a Mahomedan holiday. The management put up a notice at the gates of the mill in Marathi asking the strikers to resume their work by Monday next or else they would be considered as dismissed. The strikers collected at the gates of the mill with a view to read the notice. They tore it off after having read it.

The strike of the Morarji Goculdas mill situated at Parel continued on Friday. The strikers, as usual, collected at the gates in the morning and shortly afterwards they dispersed. The behaviour of the strikers was not turbulent as on the previous day.

LATE MR. L. R. SUBEDAR.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Lowjee Rustomji Subedar which took place at his residence at Dhobi Talao Road on the 14th instant. The late Mr. Subedar was a philanthropist and popular in the Parsi community. The deceased was a great sportsman and was the President of the Esplanade Cricket Club and Vice-President of the Cyclist Sporting Club. He leaves behind a widow, two children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

WEST-END CINEMA.

The management of the West-End Cinema are screening this week a Universal Photo-drama of unsual merit and interest, "Wanted at Headquarters," featuring Eva Novak, who has won hosts of admirers in every city and village that boasts of a motion picture theatre by her splendid screen work, most recently as leading woman for William S. Hart has been elevated to stardom.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the case of a European prisoner who is in a better position to take to it than an Indian? Generally Europeans even in their daily life and specially outdoor sporting life have resourse to this half-naked condition, but in Indian society nudeness of this kind is abhorred. When a European prisoner is allowed to have his own dress why not allow an Indian prisoner to have his own simple dress according to his own respective class?

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A COMPARISON WITH POLITICAL PRISONERS ELSEWHERE

From Mr. Moazzam Ali we receive the following comparison of the conditions of Muslim political prisoners in Bombay Presidency with the treatment of the same class or prisoners elsewhere and also with that of European felons.—

1. In England political prisoners admittedly are treated differently and more considerately than ordinary prisoners.

2. In U. P. they are allowed to have weekly and fortnightly interviews with relations, to write weekly or even daily letters to their relations and friends.

3. Even those who receive rigorous imprisonment are not forced to labour or given any work.

4. No searches of any kind are made.

5. They are lodged in separate jails. Two or three jails have been converted into jails for political prisoners where they have congenial companions and are allowed free intercourse with each other. Various recreations and amusements are permitted to them.

6. The Jail authorities are generally very courteous.

7. They are allowed to have better kind of food in jail or if they prefer they can make arrangements for their food from outside for which they are paid from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 5 a day.

8. They are also permitted to have food supplied to them by their relations or friends from outside.

9. They are allowed to keep their own dress and bedding.

10. Books and newspapers are also allowed.

Compared to the above treatment the political prisoners in Bombay Presidency are treated like ordinary felons:—

1. They can have interview accompanied with great restrictions only every four months.

2. Interviews are restricted to a ridiculous and arbitrary number which is not large enough to include even all very near relatives.

3. Very bad food, ill-cooked in oil or often without even ghee or oil is given. The bread contains at least 1/8th of sand and dust and is hardly eatable and digestible.

4. Humiliating searches are made and then for refusal to submit to them the prisoners are punished by solitary confinement. All this causes unnecessary excitement and gives rise to hunger and work strikes on behalf of political prisoners. Enforcing such senseless rules on prisoners of noble character and good standing does not serve any useful purpose. It merely serves to increase bitterness on both sides.

5. They are required to closely crop their beard with which they refuse to comply.

6. No books and newspapers are allowed to while away their time. No privilege of writing or receiving letters is given.

7. They are not allowed to have their own bedding and clothes.

8. No suitable arrangements for privy and bathing exist.

9. They are not allowed to meet each other and are generally lodged separately.

10. Generally they are locked up in their cells after 4 o'clock and remain so locked until 6 a.m. During these intervals they have a crude dirty improvised arrangements for privy in the cells.

11. They are not allowed to use their own clothes and beddings and are dressed up like ordinary prisoners in a half shirt and shorts above the knees and a cap. Such a dress may be befitting a criminal but hardly a political prisoner who goes to jail for honest views and convictions.

ON THE OTHER HAND.

Compare with the above hardships and indignities suffered by political prisoners the privileges and advantages enjoyed by an ordinary European or Anglo-Indian felon in Bombay Presidency and generally in all prisons throughout India:—

1. Instead of the suit he is permitted to have a sleeping suit by way of dress made out of jail khadi and a cap.

2. Oftener they are permitted to stick to their own dress.

3. They have a separate European ward to reside in, where they have separate rooms which are quite fairly furnished for a decent habitation. A chair or two, a table, a bedstead is allowed.

4. For food they are given ordinary English bread, meat, vegetable, tea, sugar and butter, and are supplied with plates, fork and knives.

5. Hardly any labour is imposed on them. If they know reading and writing they may occasionally be required to do some clerical work.

6. Decent arrangements for privy in the shape of commodes exist.

7. Every room has a bath-room attached where they can have their bath without being seen by anybody or exposed to sun and air and staring eyes of co-prisoners.

8. Newspapers are allowed.

9. As for interviews if they have any relations living in India hardly any restrictions exist.

10. In short the European convict has all the comforts which are entirely denied to his Indian co-prisoner who compared to him is treated in a most humiliating and dehumanising fashion.

It is difficult to understand why an ordinary Indian dress is disfigured by unnecessarily shortening it and making it look absolutely ugly and ignominious for an Indian prisoner while in the case of a European or Anglo-Indian prisoner such process of disfigurement is not resorted to. Why is the dress of an Indian prisoner given the appearance of English dress by converting it into shorts and half-shirts? Why is this pleasing process not repeated in

(Continued in Column 6.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 20, 1922.

A SECOND LESSON.

At the time an Irish settlement was first blazoned in the press, there was not a Nationalist newspaper or politician in India but suggested that the victory of Ireland in her struggle for freedom conveyed a Message most heartening to India. We ourselves were guilty of succumbing to the temptation of dilating upon so obvious a parallel as the case of Ireland presented. But if contemplation of the Ireland of yesterday conveyed a message of good cheer to us in India, similar contemplation of the Ireland of to-day must needs be held to convey to us a warning. In the flush of victory, Ireland divided against herself. It is not our business here to debate the ethics of Mr. De Valera's obstinacy or of Mr. Michael Collins' desire for what his opponents declare is peace at any price—even the price of Ireland's real freedom. The truth will prevail in Ireland as it must ultimately prevail everywhere and we in India have not been treated impartially in the matter of the news from Ireland presented to us. We have not been allowed to peruse the case for Mr. De Valera. Therefore, it behoves us to refrain from passing judgment on Ireland's distractions—since we are not Members of Parliament and Ireland is not Turkey who alone may be condemned unhead, *pace* Mr. Chamberlain. But we cannot fail to realise that Ireland's plight to-day holds a lesson for India. There is danger, we believe, that the opposition of De Valera and the Republicans may lose for Ireland what she has so hardly won. And that way lies, perhaps, continued bondage for Ireland. Only disunity could have provoked this danger. Only Irish disunity could have given the enemies of Irish freedom opportunity to turn to the world with a gesture of comic hopelessness saying:—"Observe these Irish! They know not what they want. Notice how they fight each other! And but yestermonth they were united in describing themselves as a United Nation. Is it not apparent that only British garrisons and the Royal Irish Constabulary have hitherto in all these years staved off Civil War in Ireland?" And with a shrug of the shoulders each declaimer moves away.

Indians have more than once allowed themselves to be divided and ruled. The history of their divisions is a long and tragic one. In its last-written chapter, the Reforms separated the Moderates from the Extremists much as the Irish Home Rule Bill separated the people from the old Nationalist leaders, leaving the latter stranded high and dry. Is this the last division? All who love India and freedom will most devoutly hope that it is; but there have from time to time been symptoms—we should perhaps regard them as warnings—of disunity. It would serve no useful purpose to recapitulate those warnings. They must be fresh in the minds of all of us. They are as old as the history of the Congress. Nor did they cease at Bardoli or at Delhi. But it is time some Indians who really believe that they are Nationalists took stock of their position, counted the cost of the actions they meditate and paused to consider the consequences.

There are, to-day, small parties within the Congress party. They yield to none in the strength and fervour of patriotism. But the very strength of their feelings may impel them to impetuous words and rash actions. Their ardour is admirable and even the mistakes into which it may lead them are forgiveable on the score of good intentions. But the consequences of their mistakes are not easily remedied. Though they may be most entirely convinced in their hearts that aggressive co-operation in the Councils or immediate civil disobedience would be in the best interests of the country and would hasten the advent of *Swaraj* it behoves them to give way to the will of the majority. For they have signed the Congress pledge. They signed it spontaneously and without reservations. Only in December last they ratified their earlier pledges of allegiance to the Congress and to all the greatly wise teaching of Mahatma Gandhi. At the time they made great play with the Gandhi Idea—the idea of spiritual, as opposed to physical, force. But at the first false suggestion that physical force might prevail they murmur among themselves and their murmurs strike at the very root of the Nationalist movement. Not that their defection or hesitation perceptibly weakens the pure Nationalist movement. The latter is too overwhelmingly strong to heed such murmurs. while the murmurers are a tiny minority as weak in numbers as in strength of purpose and comprehension of the secret of India's strength. But opponents seize upon the veriest trifles and seek to magnify them—thus delaying India's progress. Keep to the constructive programme with a single purpose. That is the lesson which events in Ireland have for India.

A LITERARY PARALLEL.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri reminds the student of Dickens of a Mr. Waterbrook in "David Copperfield". Of this Mr. Waterbrook, it may be said that he was a perfectly amiable and interesting character, possessed of "an extremely comfortable and satisfied manner", and this latter quality "completely conveyed the idea of a man who had been born, not to say with a silver spoon, but with a scaling ladder, and had gone on mounting all the heights of life one after another, until now he looked, from the top of the fortifications, with the eye of a philosopher and a patron on the people down in the trenches". Mr. Waterbrook was enamoured of the Aristocracy—and "Blood". If Mr. Sastri, has a "weakness", it is "Empire" or, as he might call it in a guarded moment "the Brittanic Commonwealth of Nations," in which he considers India to be now included on the basis of a perfect "equal partnership." Mr. Sastri claims that he is not under a "great self-deception". We wish we could think so. It seems that since he became a great "Imperial asset", and has had the privilege of sitting at Imperial and International tables as a *"representative of the Government of India"*, he has acquired "an unquenchable faith in the future of this Commonwealth". Mr. Sastri's faith is reminiscent of Dickens' "simpering fellow with the weak legs" who stated the question most decisively thus:—"Oh, you know, deuce take it, we can't forego Blood, you know. We must have Blood, you know. Some young fellows, you know, may be a little behind their station, perhaps, in point of education and behaviour, and may go a little wrong, you know, and get themselves and other people into a variety of fixes—and all that—but deuce take it, it is delightful to reflect that they've got Blood in 'em! Myself, I'd rather at any time be knocked down by a man who had got Blood in him, than I'd be picked up by a man who hadn't!"

No wonder that this sentiment, putting the whole matter in a nutshell, should have given "the utmost satisfaction" to the select company that had assembled to do honour to Mr. Waterbrook's table. Mr. Sastri might well soliloquise to himself: "Oh, you know, deuce take it, we can't foreswear the Empire, you know. We must have the Empire, you know. Some young fellows in this 'Free Commonwealth of Free Nations" a little behind their station, perhaps, in Imperial culture, may fret and fume, may swear at us and kick us about, but deuce take it, it is delightful to reflect that they are Imperialists. Myself, I'd rather at any time be knocked down by any man who had got Imperialism in him, than I'd be picked up by a man who hadn't!" What matters anything to one whose basic article of faith is "that the connection of India with England is somehow a high-intended mission to fulfil some high purposes for the benefit of the world" Delightful thought! But what we want is to see the high purposes and to work for their achievement. The Empire has possessed high purpose in the past. Queen Victoria's proclamation was a noble thing; so was Disraeli's great constructive Oriental policy. Did not the Empire stand for reconciliation between East and West? But now that it has gone into the oil line we are not so satisfied. We wish to see re-established, not "some high purposes" or other, but "*the* high purpose" which has been so often affirmed. Mr. Sastri can be under no delusion; for has not the Government of India and every "mighty atom" that goes to make it up, realised that the "high mission" and the "noble destiny" of the Commonwealth cannot be fulfilled except through them, collectively and individually? And have they not played their part nobly by choosing *for the first time*, a non-official—and that Mr. Sastri—"although a member of the legislature," to represent the Government in the Imperial Councils? And would that "have been possible but for the completeness with which the Government of India had during the last few years identified themselves with the best thoughts and aspirations of the people of India"?

Having thus unburdened himself of this extremely comfortable and satisfactory opinion of his masters, the oracle of the Servants of India Society proceeded to deliver himself, in his own inimitable way: "I try to remember how a few years ago nothing was more noticeable than the violent feelings which agitated the people of India with regard to their status in the Dominions and elsewhere and the somewhat tepid manner in which, on their behalf, representations used to be made not only by the Government of India, but by the various local Governments as well. That state of things has long passed away and now everyone, even though he be a non-co-operator, will feel bound in justice and in truth to acknowledge that if there had been a truly national Government, with a national personnel, the representations made on behalf of Indians either at the seat of the Empire or in International Councils, could not have been more forcibly made or more entirely consonant to the wishes of the community."

Even more wonderful than this was Mr. Sastri's tribute to the Dominion Premiers and his adulation of Mr. Lloyd George of whom he said with enthusiasm: "The success of our cause and the passing of the resolutions at the Imperial Conference would not have been possible were it not for the forceful, enthusiastic and eloquent advocacy of our cause by the Premier of Great Britain himself." Truly Mr. Sastri reminds us of the fellow who believed in Blood. What matters it to him what Mr. Lloyd George's political record is so long, to borrow the phrase from Dickens, as he has "Blood" in him? Mr. George may declaim against India to his heart's content and declare that India can never have Home Rule. Metaphorically he may knock down Mr. Sastri time and again. To Mr. Sastri he is the Premier of Great Britain, and that settles it.

Notes of the Day

Of Course!

Our readers have no reason to be surprised at Mr. Chamberlain's latest statement in Parliament. Here we have a case where Turks allege that the Greeks rose against them. Naturally then, the British Government, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, "have reason to believe that the Turkish statement is unfounded." Mr. Chamberlain would have been wise if he had stopped there, but unfortunately for him and the British Government he proceeded to elaborate his statement. It seems there has been no armed rising of the Greeks. Only, Greek warships "have bombarded Ineboli and other places (were they fortified towns?) but there was no evidence that any arms have been landed." We seem deviously to have stumbled upon the truth of the whole story for Mr. Chamberlain proceeded. In addition to the little incidents of the bombardment of "Ineboli and other places," it seems that "there is no doubt a movement existed among the Greeks *encouraged by the Association of Pontic Greeks abroad* for the liberation of the Pontus from Turkish *misrule*." The italics are ours. Mr. Chamberlain avers that the existence of a criminal conspiracy among the Ottoman Greeks in association with Greeks outside Turkey (Greeks in the warships bombarding coast-towns for instance) was not sufficient justification for the mere deportation of those who would imperil the integrity of Turkish soil at a time when Turkey was fighting for dear life! But there is not a Muslim in the British Empire (and not a single honest man either) who will not concede that even the imprisonment of the intriguing Greek community would be justifiable as a war-time measure. People in India have not forgotten how harmless individual Germans and Austrians were hounded down during the war in this country though their power to intrigue was not existent. How much more urgent, then, was the Turkish Government's need to remove from these coastal regions the people who, as Mr. Chamberlain admits, were in league and conspiracy with the enemies of Turkey abroad. Could any sane man wonder if anger glows in the hearts of Muslims the world over when they see sordid intrigues like this developing before their eyes?

Capricious Justice.

Hardly had the ink of our criticisms on Mr. B. N. Athavle's judgment in Mangaldas Dalal's case as published in our Wednesday's issue dried when we were again amazed by the novel punishment of a fine that he proposed to inflict in a criminal breach of trust case in respect of Rs. 13,809, the facts of which appear elsewhere. In the former case the amount involved for cheating was a little less than Rs. 2,000 (as out of Rs. 15,000 over Rs. 13,000 had been recovered by the police) and yet the sentence awarded to the accused was seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or, in default, two years' further rigorous imprisonment. In the latter case one Jivraj Gordhandas, a bill collector, misappropriated his master's money and squandered it on the race-course and in speculation to the tune of Rs. 13,809, out of which the police had recovered only Rs. 1,443, the amount misappropriated being Rs. 12,366. His Worship after giving the accused an option of a fine sentenced him to suffer only eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. We need not point out the evident disparity between the two sentences, nor is further comment necessary. But it seems to us that the public have a right to ask how long they are to be the plaything of so whimsical a magistrate.

Tata Industrial Bank Ltd.

We publish elsewhere an open letter from Mr. P. D. Shamdasani to the Shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. It will be remembered that at the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Friday May 5, Mr. Shamdasani wished to move a number of resolutions, but was ruled out of order by the Chairman. He now explains his position in our columns and makes a number of statements which seem to us deserving of consideration both by the Shareholders and the Directors.

Architects for the Nation.

If the inauguration of an Indian branch of the Society of Architects is meant as a step towards co-operation for not only the "progress and furtherance" of architecture but for restoring it to its original position as an art as well, it may be welcomed. It is therefore unnecessary, perhaps, to insist at present on the precise nature of that co-operation. Mr. Wenyon's presidential address on the occasion contains statements with which few will quarrel. The position of the architect in this country is, as he says, "very mixed" and in some cases, "almost a doubtful one." It has been possible because the majority of architects in this country have failed to acknowledge their responsibilities as artists and craftsmen. They have been lacking in the "courtesy" due from the architect to his fellow citizens. It is probably the same lack of clear and complete insight into the requirements of the people of this country that has prevented Mr. Wenyon from understanding the total implications of the statements he has repeated. It may be true that the ever-increasing complexities of modern social organisation have set up a demand for buildings of a novel type. If that is so, it is not by any means a peculiarity of India. Modern conditions have made the demand universal. And if architects aim at the future they will have to answer that demand. The needs of the times render a change in the methods of training essential for all architects everywhere, in Europe and America as well as in India and Japan. But the training will be more than wasted if it is based on formulas and not on the needs and aspirations of the people. Expert knowledge is necessary and it is probably a "good investment." But the point is, how is the average citizen to estimate the knowledge and ability of the expert! An "expert" in England is, obviously, not necessarily an expert in India. An expert in country houses is not necessarily an expert in public buildings in towns. A provincial architect of repute knows probably less about monumental buildings in large towns and cities than the senior apprentice of an architect in the metropolis. Mr. Wenyon finds that the buildings erected during the last thirty or forty years in Bombay and Calcutta have not been handled so as to produce "the most suitable results" either from the aesthetic or climatic point of view. The deplorable results are mainly due to "expert" handling. The handling was scarcely necessary. It was certainly not a good investment. In the battle between the "experts" from abroad the people of this country, their rights, needs and aspirations were either forgotten or ignored. The results were therefore bad.

THE EUROPEANISED INDIAN.

(BY A CIVILIAN.)

I came across the following paragraph in Professor McDougall's latest book, "The Group Mind.":—

"The importance of the group spirit may be illustrated by pointing to those individuals and classes which are denied its benefits. The tramp, the cosmopolitan globe-trotter, the outcast in general, whether the detachment from group life be due to the disposition or choice of the individual or to unfortunate circumstances, is apt to show, only too clearly, how little man is able, standing alone, to maintain a decent level of conduct and character. On a large scale this is illustrated by the casteless classes in caste-communities and especially by Eurasians of India and by other persons and classes of mixed descent, who fail to identify themselves wholly with either of the groups from which they derive their blood. The moral defects of persons of these classes have often been deplored, and they have usually been attributed to the mixture of widely different hereditary strains. *There is probably some truth in the view; but in general the moral shortcomings of persons of these classes are chiefly due to the fact that they do not fully share in the life of any group having old established moral traditions and sentiments.*"

This set me thinking. I can quite understand the reluctance of the Anglo-Indians to identify themselves with the Indians because even now Anglo-Indian parentage has a higher commercial value than pure Indian, apart from the prestige of the European as well as the comparatively low position occupied by the Indian both in his own country and elsewhere. The communal problem in this country is extraordinarily intricate because the civilisation and culture of the various communities depend largely upon their creeds and religious beliefs. The welding of the Indian peoples is perhaps in a sense hardly begun. The history which impartially assesses the value of contributions of all the creeds and various communities of India remains still to be written. The history of India for the Mussalman begins with the decline of the Hindus and the rise of Islam; while to the Hindu the history of India ends with the incursion of the Mussalmans in Hindustan. The decline of the Mogbal Empire and the rise of the British dominion in India appeals only to the student and the historian. So long as these conflicting sentiments are not harmonised, the rise of an Indian tradition irrespective of creed and communities is difficult, not to say impossible. What could be more natural and truer than the comprehension that the pre-Islamic India is as much the heritage of the Hindu as the Mussalman and the Christian? But consciousness of that kind has yet to dawn and withal the proper interpretation of Indian history.

The problem of the Anglo-Indians is not by any means so singular as it appears to be. The difficulty of the question is emphasized largely in the public mind because of the mixed strain in the parentage. But otherwise the problem is essentially identical with that of a large body of Indians who are Europeanised in habits and thought. Not long ago the ambition of the Indian was to approximate himself as far as possible to the European not only by adopting his costume and language but also his mode of living. This was particularly true of the higher placed Indians in various Governmental services. I am aware that the class of Europeanised Indians would resent being compared or classed with the Anglo-Indians who unfortunately, despite all talk of unity, do not inspire much sympathy at the hands of any community in this country. Nevertheless it is somewhat strange that the characteristics of the Anglo-Indian community will also be found to be generally present in the case of the Europeanised Indian, varying of course with the degree of his Europeanisation.

I will illustrate the Europeanised Indian by the case of the Indian Member of the Indian Civil Service who perhaps comes nearer to the Anglo-Indian than any other class of Europeanised Indians. Since 1833 there must have been more than 100 Indians in the Indian Civil Service and yet by a strange irony of fate, there is not one name in this galaxy of very highly educated and clever Indians which will live in the history of India. The comparison of the record of the Indians with that of Englishmen in the Civil Service is fallacious: because India has been giving the best of her sons for the service and if during the span of 75 years none has risen above the average, the matter requires probing into. It it worthy of note that the Indians in the Civil Service have not merely not distinguished themselves to any considerable degree in other walks of life, but they have not even made a mark in the service itself. Among the older Civilians Romes Chandra Dutt and Sir Krishna Gobind Gupta are perhaps the most successful Indians of their times. The first achieved greater distinction in spheres literary and political than in the service itself while the latter rose to a fairly high office in the administrative ladder. But nothing very remarkable. In the present generation, Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee and Sir Basant Kumar Mullick may be cited as instances of successful careers. And even here nothing very remarkable.

It may be said that high executive offices were not entrusted to the Indians and hence the slackness in their progress. But the bench has always been open to Indians of eminence. But no Indian Civilian has even here moderately distinguished himself compared to his non-official colleagues during the last 75 years. In fact the smallness of the number which has risen to high administrative posts is indeed remarkable. I do not ascribe this wholly to racial preference. The poor Indian Member of the Civil Service has to encounter difficulties which are not appreciated by the outside public. The most important thing for the new Indian Civilian is the ways and means for approximating himself to the English pattern; and alas! this is not quite so easy as one would imagine it to be, with all the handicap of early marriages, feminine illiteracy and orthodox parentage. The Indian has hitherto accepted the traditions of the English section of the Indian Civil Service as his own. which has meant his complete

(Continued on page 10.)

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

KEMALIST DENIAL OF ALLEGATIONS

"RUSE TO SPY ON KEMALIST MILITARY POSITION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Constantinople.—Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the Commons on May 15th has greatly impressed the Turks, especially Nationalist circles. The Kemalist Foreign Minister has telegraphed to the Press denying the massacre of Armenians had begun at Karsput and alleging the reports were spread by the head of the American Relief Organisation, who was expelled owing to Turcophobism and manoeuvres among Armenians. He asserts that the reports are denied by other American workers remaining in Asia Minor. Nationalist circles declare Angora Government cannot possibly accept the Commission of Investigation and allege the real object of the investigation is to spy on Kemalist military position.

GREEK ATROCITIES IN SMYRNA.

FRENCH PROPOSAL TO INVESTIGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—France, replying to Britain apropos Turkish atrocities accepts the proposed commission of enquiry and has instructed the French High Commissioner at Constantinople to cooperate with his British and Italian colleagues in the matter. France also proposed sending a similar commission into Smyrna region to investigate alleged Greek misdeeds, particularly the reported forcible enrolment of Turks.

QUESTION OF INCLUDING MAHOMMEDAN REPRESENTATIVE.

(REUTER'S [illegible])

LONDON, May 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir J. D. Rees asked whether a prominent independent Indian Mahomedan would be included on the Committee of Investigation into alleged Turkish cruelties against Pontine Greeks. Mr. Chamberlain said the suggestion would be carefully considered as soon as Allied, American and Angora government's replies to government's proposals were received. Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked whether if a distinguished Mahomedan was appointed, a distinguished Greek would also be appointed. Mr. Chamberlain said he would repeat the suggestion to Lord Curzon but he saw no necessity himself of a quick reply.

TURKISH ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GREEKS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DISBELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Chamberlain said Government had reason to believe that Turkish statements regarding armed rising of Greeks in Pontus were unfounded. Greek warships had bombarded Ineboli and other places, but there was no evidence that any arms were landed. There was no doubt a movement existed among the Greeks in Pontus, encouraged by the Association of Pontic Greeks abroad, for the liberation of Pontus from Turkish misrule, and Government since the armistice had received several appeals from such Associations, asking that the claims of Pontic Greeks to independence might be favourably considered in the peace settlement. Such political aspirations, however, could furnish no justification for the wholesale barbarous deportations of women and children.

ITALY'S ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

London.—Italy has agreed to join the Commission of Enquiry in Asia Minor.

U. S. PARTICIPATION IN RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

DECISION RESERVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The United States in its reply regarding participation on the Commission on Russian Affairs reserves decision on the matter until the situation is clearer.

AMERICANS DENY KEMALIST STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Constantinople.—American missionary circles here deny the Kemalist statement that the Americans remaining in the interior of Asia Minor dispute the accuracy of the reported Turkish atrocities. On the contrary, the reports of all the American agents of the interior confirm the news of systematic persecution of the Christians, especially the process of driving parties from place to place, until they perish.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE.

CAUSE OF THE HITCH.

LORD BALFOUR'S APPEAL TO BRITAIN'S RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The unexpected hitch in the ratification of the Palestine mandate in consequence of the decision of the Council of the League of Nations to postpone the whole question of Mid East mandates to July 17th is, according to the "Manchester Guardian", not owing to opposition to Britain receiving the mandate or to the establishment of a Jewish National Home, but to the claim by France and Belgium to provide a chairman of Special Commission, regulating the claims of religious communities. The Vatican also wants special safeguards for the Catholic Church and Italy would like the Near East question settled simultaneously with the mandate question. The French delegate, M. Bourgeois, urged postponement in order that all should be acquainted with America's replies regarding mandates. Lord Balfour appealed to Britain's record as proving the baselessness of any fears regarding the transfer of guardianship of the Holy Places from Moslem to Britain as Christian Power.

PEACE IN DUBLIN.

FURTHER IMPORTANT MOVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

There have been further important moves for the Peace in Dublin to-day as an outcome of which the debate in Dail Eirean on the unsuccessful Peace Committee's report was adjourned,

Messrs. Collins and De Valera conferred for some hours privately when the Peace Committee met again

MEETING OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The Northern Irish Nationalists this morning attended a gathering of the Pro-Treaty and the Republican leaders. Military officers on both sides were also present.

ATTACK IN POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

ONE POLICEMAN FATALLY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

To-day four men boarded a tram-car and shot dead two workmen and escaped. A number of men in police uniform, alleging they were returning from duty, secured admission into Musgrave Barracks, the police headquarters in the centre of Belfast, at four in the morning and attacked the guard, wounding two of them, one fatally. The police, sleeping in the barracks, were aroused and opened fire with rifles and machine-guns driving off the intruders.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Notwithstanding curfew, a violent fighting broke out in Belfast yesterday evening and a pitched battle took place in Marrowbone district between military and police against gunmen, which resulted in one person being killed and five wounded, including two women.

TRAM CAR ASSASSINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The third Tramcar Assassination took place in Belfast this evening when two men boarded a tram, proceeded to the upper deck and shot a man dead. The assassins escaped before the passengers had time to realise what had taken place.

WAR DEBTS TO AMERICA.

FRENCH OFFICIAL MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—Replying to America's note of May 5th regarding payment of war debts, Government proposes to despatch to United States an official mission to give the information asked for in the American note.

THE STRATOS MINISTRY.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE REJECTED BY GREEK CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Athens.—The Chamber has rejected a vote of confidence in the new Stratos Ministry by 170 votes to 154.

CABLE ITEMS.

Death has occurred of Mr Louis Nell, ex-Editor of the "Ceylon Examiner".

Sir Shapoorji Broacha of Bombay, has left £1,448,214 sterling, including £42,271 in the United Kingdom.

FIRE IN HOSPITAL IN ROME.

HARRIBB SCENE.

NUMERIOUS CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Rome.—A fire in the Hospital of Holy Ghost, which is the oldest and most famous in Rome, and which houses eight hundred patients, broke out at midnight in the laundry rooms. The fire was not noticed until flames burst through into the wards. Electric lights were severed and thus the wards were plunged into darkness. This made it necessary for the helpers to use torches, and so added to the terror of the inmates. The majority of deaths occurred in the Chronic ward, where the patients dragged themselves from their beds and gathered together in a corner. Then the floor collapsed and twenty persons were precipitated below, followed by burning wood and bedding. After that, most of the patients were let down in sheets through windows owing to the way down the stairs being too precarious.

Twenty fire-engines succeeded in circumscribing the area of conflagration, which was finally extinguished at 10 o'clock in the morning. All the victims were between fifty and seventy years of age.

REGULATION OF COCAINE TRAFFIC.

IMPORTATION CERTIFICATES TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has approved the report of the Advisory Commission embodying proposals to regulate traffic in cocaine including the recommendations that the system of importation certificates be enforced in Europe, America, Africa and Australia not later than September 1st and, in other countries, not later than January 1st, 1923.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE.

TERMINATION OF ITS MEETINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Geneva.—In consequence of the insufficiency of time to arrange the agenda after the recent Anglo-American agreement, the Council of the League has terminated its meetings without approving mandates, but has arranged an extraordinary session to deal with the matter on July 16th.

TEMPORARY NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Genoa.—A plenary meeting of the Political Commission of the Conference has unanimously adopted temporary non-aggression Pact in the form of a resolution which each State engages to respect. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese delegate emphasised the point that truce shall apply to Asia as well as to Europe as stringently as circumstances permit. M. Chicherin undertook that the compact should be reciprocal engagement on all Russian frontiers.

GERMAN DEFAULT IN REPARATION PAYMENTS.

WILL FRANCE TAKE MILITARY ACTION?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was not aware that France intended to take military action on May 31st in the event of Germany defaulting in the payment of reparations. He said it was necessary that Allies should confer regarding action. Britain had received explicit assurances from France on the subject after the occupation of Frankfurt in 1920.

GERMAN SHIPPING COMPANIES.

HIGHER DIVIDENDS THAN PREVIOUS YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Berlin.—The German shipping companies' reports record a favourable year. The reconstruction of Germany's merchant fleet was energetically prosecuted and owing to the low level of exchange both passenger and cargo ships were fully employed. Nearly all the concerns pay higher dividends than in the previous years. Hamburg South America Company pays as much as 28 per cent. while Hamburg American and North German Lloyd Companies pay 10 per cent. and Hamburg Bremer and Africa pays 15 per cent.

ALLAHABAD PICKETING CASE.

PT. JAWAHIRLAL NEHRU CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTES' R. I.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

Mr. Knox, the District Magistrate of Allahabad, delivered judgment this morning in the Allahabad Picketing Case and convicted all accused. Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru was found guilty of criminal intimidation and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and also of abetment of criminal intimidation and sentenced to another eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and also of abetment of extortion and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 in default three months more, the sentences to run concurrently.

Pt. Keshodeo Malaviya, was found guilty of extortion and criminal intimidation and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each count and fine of Rs. 100 or three months more.

Mr. Khudy Aigor Khan who posted picketers got one year's rigorous imprisonment on each count and fine of Rs. 100 in default three months more.

Other six accused got six months' rigorous imprisonment each and fine of Rs. 50 or two months' in default. In the course of the judgment the District Magistrate said picketing was carried on under explicit threat that the trade of merchants would be held up as far as possible until they agreed to surrender their legal rights and also to enforce payment of fine. "I recognise accused did not intimidate their victims out of private malice or attempt to extort money from them for their private gain apparently. They were also under the impression that they were acting within the law or at least they were not offending against the Penal Code. If their judgment were not distorted by impracticable visions some of them at least would have been forward to recoil from bullying and levying blackmail upon innocent traders who are as patriotic themselves and ready to make sacrifices in the interest of their country but possess a too practical knowledge of business to be led away by the idea that if a few merchants abstain from importing foreign cloth demand for it will cease and trade itself will disappear. Acts of criminal intimidation and attempted extortion were deliberate and sustained." The Magistrate therefore, thought lenient sentences could not be given.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS SET BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

"Contrary to expectations the prospects of an early settlement of the Engineering dispute have been serious set back." This is the opening sentence in the statement of the Employers' Federation which says its new proposals go beyond the finding of the Court of Enquiry in favour of the Unions. All the Unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union adjourned to consider the matter sectionally and to reconfer with the employers and the co-employers on 20th instant.

COTTON INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The outlook in Cotton industry dispute is more hopeful as the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation has decided to confer with employers at Manchester to-morrow with a view to reaching a settlement.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

According to Messrs. Montagu's Silver Report, the market has continued to shew an upward trend since May 1. Advances have been rather acute during the week, probably because the Indian bazaars had previously refrained from buying in the hope that rates would become more favourable; but, as the date approached for the departure of the Mail Boat, to meet June settlement, they did not delay beyond Saturday, since when sharp upward movements were recorded. The Chinese purchases here and in the United States have assisted a good tendency. A bulk of the supplies have come from the Continent, which is more disposed to realise holdings at current enhanced prices.

CRICKET RESULTS.

LANCASHIRE BEAT NORTHANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by nine wickets. Cook took four Northants wickets for 37 runs and four for 6. Parkin in second Northants innings took six wickets for 31 runs. Sussex beat Glamorgan by one innings and 48 runs. The Sussex bowler, Cox, took 4 wickets for 27 runs and 6 for 54 and Tate took 5 for 28 and 4 for 49. Bowley scored 116 not out for Sussex. Nash took nine Sussex wickets for 93.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TREATMENT IN YERODA JAIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 12.

Mr. Sumant of Sholapur, Messrs. Joglekar, Godbole and Gadgril of the Tilak Maha-vidyalaya and Messrs. Paranjpe Joshi, Congress-propagandists, have been released to-day after having undergone one month's imprisonment in the Yeravda jail. It is reported that Mr. Vishwanathrao Joshi of Hubli who was convicted under section 108 and who is at present undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Yeravda jail has lost forty-five pounds in weight. He has not yet been admitted, into the hospital. His brother, Dr. Joshi of Pachhapur who is also a co-prisoner with him, is not allowed to see him. Many more complaints of a similar nature are reported. The following is only typical.

Mr. Mahadev Vinayak Bendre, a picketing volunteer undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Yervada jail is reported to have been slapped by a Havaldar. The matter was reported to the Jamadar who took no notice of it. His rigorous imprisonment expired the 9th instant and he is now undergoing additional one month's simple imprisonment. But, his feet are yet chained with irons. And, also, for alleged insolence, he was handcuffed for four nights by the jailor.

Messrs. Karandikar, Palsule Phatak, Paranjpe and other Satyagrahis have been given the work of carding wool. Spinning wheels have also been given to some of them.

PRESIDENCY JAIL.

A BENGALI CONVICT'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May, 18.

At to-day's Presidency Jail mutiny a Bengalee convict made a sensational statement regarding conspiracy made by convicts for rising. This convict whose name was not disclosed and who was serving under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for cheating, said he went to England in 1911 and remained there for seven years as an associate of an agriculturist of the Edinburgh University. On the day of mutiny he was in the jail hospital. That morning he had received information of the rising. He further said prior to the arrival of the Khilafat prisoners in jail, ordinary convicts were very docile. After the arrival of the political prisoners, ordinary prisoners became discontented. Political prisoners used to get better food and they used to tell ordinary prisoners that they would get better food by agitating and rowing and making the position of the jail people intolerable by united action. The political prisoners used to get all sorts of nationalist newspapers which they passed on to ordinary convicts. By reading these papers prisoners became more united and bold. All these combined caused the convicts to go on hunger strike with a view to compel the jail authorities to let them have their own way. They used to hear all sorts of wild rumours from the political prisoners that Swaraj was to be obtained by 31st December or very soon as Mr. Gandhi was coming to break the prison walls and release the prisoners. On the day of the mutiny Majid and two other convicts came to witness and told him that an incident was going to take place that evening and all preparations had been made for a rising. Being asked by the witness as to the excuse for the rising, convicts told him that there was a false excuse of a warder assaulting a convict in prayer. Sometimes warders used to strike convicts but on this occasion no one was assaulted by any warder. The day after the mutiny, Neamatulla and Majid came to the witness and asked him to send a detailed report of the occurrence to the nationalist papers that a warder kicked a prisoner in prayer as this would make their case strong and enlist public sympathy on their behalf. They also asked him to report that the convict Mahomed Safi was throttled to death while locked up in a cell. The witness did not send any such report to papers.

Another Bengalee convict deposed that the convicts combined to organise a Hartal. He interceded and cooled them down. Since then the witness noticed prisoners manufacturing weapons in jail workshop. This witness corroborated the statement of the previous witness.

The enquiry is expected to be concluded to-morrow.

JAPANESE AS EASTERN GERMANS!

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ON MENACE TO AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Lord Northcliffe was the guest of Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Clubs and during his speech dwelt on the Japanese menace to Australia. He described the Japanese as Eastern Germans, working, spreading propaganda, emigrating and spying the world over. They coveted the Commonwealth and the Dominions. He said the number of British emigrants returning from Australia was alarming. They returned because there were no preparation made to receive them. This must be stopped.

MOCATTA GOLDSMITH'S GOLD REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Mocatta Goldsmith's gold report says that demand for India has been most keen and has absorbed whole of this week's arrival from the Cape, viz., about 800,000 sterling.

GANDHI DAY.

OBSERVANCE AT CALCUTTA.

N. C. O'S OBSERVE FASTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

To-day being the second Gandhi day, was celebrated by Calcutta Non-Cooperators by fasting and praying for Mr. Gandhi's good health. In the afternoon they went out in procession from different Congress offices singing songs and collecting abscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

GANDHI DAY IN MADRAS.

PRAYERS IN TEMPLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 18.

Second Gandhi Day was observed here to-day. The celebration generally took the form of prayers in places of religious worship, bajana processions, house-to-house visits for enrolment of members and collection of subscription for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

GANDHI DAY AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 19.

The Gandhi day was observed here by the followers of Mr. Gandhi. At a public meeting in the evening speakers urged upon wearing khaddar and contributing the day's income to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. There was no other demonstration and the day passed off peacefully.

THE BOTTOMLEY TRIAL.

INDICTMENT ON 24 COUNTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The trial of Horatio Bottomley opened at Old Bailey before Mr. Justice Salter to-day. The Court was crowded. The indictment consisted of twenty-four counts alleging fraudulent conversion between May 1918 and June 1920. Mr. Bottomley was allowed to sit at the solicitor's table, as he is conducting his own case. The prosecuting counsel, Mr. Travels Humphrey, declared the prosecution had traced to Mr. Bottomley's use from Victory Bonds Club accounts £38,320 in cash, in addition to hundred thousand bonds sold for eighty-five thousand sterling, all of which was used by Mr. Bottomley, none being repaid. Counsel alleged monies drawn were used for purposes like the upkeep of race-horses, purchase of newspapers, champagne, "John Bull" shares, the German submarine Deutschland, financing the makers of "John Bull" fountain pens and electioneering. Eighty-three thousand people had written reclaiming the money since the affairs went into the hands of the Receiver.

WIRELESS SCHEME.

P. M. G. CONFERS WITH WIRELESS REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The Postmaster-General has conferred in London with twenty representatives of principal wireless companies with the object of framing a systematic scheme for establishing stations and co-ordinating information which might be issued broadcast by wireless. It is announced that wave-lengths will be limited in order not to interfere with shipping, air and other services. Government reserve the right to use these stations. Licenses will be necessary for all receiving sets, even home-made.

DEATH OF SIR W. COMER PETHERAM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Sir William Cromer Petheram has died.

[Sir William Cromer Petheram was born in 1835 and called to the Bar at the age of 25 and created a Q.C. in 1880. He was Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court for 10 years, retiring from service in 1896.]

JOINT KHILAFAT AND CONGRESS MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT PANDIT MOTILAL'S RESIDENCE.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Allahabad, wired:—A joint meeting of the Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees will be held on the 20th instant at Anand Bhavas, Allhabad, as previously notified. There will be no change in the programme owing to Allahabad arrests.

A Poona, message of May 19 states that the death from enteric is reported of Captain S. V. Venugopal, I.M.S., at Ghorpuri. The deceased was cremated with full military honours, a large contingent of European officers belonging to the Medical Services, local regiments and staff being present at the funeral.

CONSTANTINOPLE IN RAMAZAN.

(BY K. K. ATHAVALE.)

M. Maurice Pernot, the well-known French writer is contributing a very interesting and informing series of articles on the Turkish question to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In the very first of these articles which appeared in the mid-January number of that world-famous Review, the following description of the Metropolis of Islam appears:—

What are the thoughts of the Turks: That was what I at the beginning tried to gather. The task was by no means easy. The industrious perusal of journals did not bring me any great illumination, the Press having had to submit to a double control of Ottoman and inter-allied censure. I asked for and obtained communication with "the censure reports" that is to say the articles or fragments of articles which the censors had ordered to be suppressed. I was not, however, much more edified by this inspection. Respectively, the French, English, or Italian censor cut out an information or an appreciation which he judged would lower the prestige of his country, or cramp the action of its government. Above all, no indication about the dispositions, the sentiments, and the "reactions" of the Turkish people. A Press which is under censorship censors itself in advance, and does not say what it thinks, and for the strongest reason, an Oriental Press.

I had no other course left open to me, therefore, than to question the Turks themselves, to ask them to make me understand their impressions from their own lips, their fears and their griefs, their regrets and their hopes. How many things I would have liked to know, and on how many points my curiosity could not be satisfied! What had made the Turks enter the war? What sort of memories had they preserved of their allies, the Germans? In what manner did they face the present reorganisation of their country and the future of their race? What remained of the old parties, and in what directions would the new ones evolve? And lastly what sentiments animated them about the foreign nations, whose governments did not yet know if they would break up Turkey to the point of total destruction, if they would take her under their guardianship, or, if helping her to rise again, they would let her have her independence?

To see the Turks of Constantinople in their own homes or in the streets, to speak superficially with them, one should have been able to believe that a particular sentiment dominated all others in their minds: the resigned acceptance of the accomplished fact, and the passivity produced by fatalism, or even by indifference. Down there in Anatolia, other Turks fought and died for their country and their faith, but the Sultan-Khalif, counselled and constrained by foreigners, had solemnly proclaimed them to be rebels, and ex-communicated them. From the heights of Stambool, in fine, clear weather, one could see on the Asiatic coast the rising smoke of conflagrations lighted by the Greeks; the Mussalmans, sitting in cafes in the current of the breeze passing over the Marmara, contemplated this spectacle without apparent emotion. In the streets they rubbed shoulders with Greek soldiers who were exactly like those who, on the other side of the water, massacred their brothers, burnt their villages, and ravaged their provinces; they passed such soldiers by without a shudder. Was it then due to the haughty pride of the people, whose national spirit and religious sentiment, profoundly wounded as they had been, did not break out even by a gesture of hatred, or by a sudden access of instinctive revolt?

The only thing for me was to observe them better. The nights of Ramazan furnished me with the first occasion. During one month, according to custom, Stambool commenced to live with the setting of the sun. At gunfire, which marked the end of the fast, streets and public places became suddenly animated. cafes and shops filled up with customers, hawkers of fresh water and lemonade, pressed their wares on the passers-by, by raising a sound in clinking two glasses against each other by a rapid and continuous movement; the balconies of the minarets threw in the sky their crowns of light.

AT THE MOSQUES.

Accompanied by a Mussalman guide, I went from mosque to mosque. In the humblest as in the most celebrated ones, prayers and sermons succeeded each other without intermission throughout the day. Groups of the Faithful lingering late before the illuminated doors, discussed the latest news. Not content with contributing, with all his household, to the open subscription in favour of the wounded in Anatolia and their families, the Sultan-Khalif had ordered solemn prayers for demanding from the All-Powerful victory to the Nationalist arms, and for honouring "the martyrs" of the faith. On this occasion, he had borne the cost of a distribution of sweets and rosewater in all the mosques of the capital.

Yesterday, at the Yeni-Djami, an orator who dared to criticise the directors of Angora, was compelled to quit the chair, and was hooted down by the crowd, who arrested and made him over to the police-agents. In other places of worship, some preachers, judged by the public as quite unfit, were required to be immediately replaced by well-known divines, several among whom had expressly come from Anatolia to preach the Ramazan at Stambool.

We direct our steps by the little streets lying along the high wall of the Seraskierat, towards the Mosque of Bayazid. In the shop-windows, and on little platforms in public places, was exposed the image of the National hero, the portrait of Mustafa Kemal, surrounded by flowers and lights. At the doors of the mosques were shown, in Arabic or Turkish letters, large luminous inscriptions which read: "At the end of patience was victory" and here and there the single word—"Patience." A more traditional artist had reproduced the famous maxim which unfolds before your eyes under the cupola of the old mosque of Eyoub: "Bless those who have done you good, as to those who have caused you evil, leave them to God." And my guide added: "We recite the maxim morning and evening in thinking of the Greeks.

Suddenly a movement appears in the crowd, and we see pass by, like the water-spout, newspaper sellers, calling out in ear-splitting cries the *Ikdam and the Peyam-Sabat*. It is the half-hour after midnight. The edition which these two journals publish at this unusual hour during the month of Ramazan is sold out in a few minutes. All that world which passes the night in the cafes or in courts of mosques and elsewhere is thirsting for news, and does not think or speak of any other thing but the war. They collect round the one who has purchased a copy and is now reading aloud. They comment and they discuss. Rarely the voice rises above a certain scale; curiosity, enthusiasm, or indignation are not expressed here in loud shouts; a uniform murmur gives vent to such emotions, so singular and so moving that travellers returning from the East hear it for a long time after, humming into their ears.

Thus a few steps from badly sleeping Pera, from the Embassies where people dance, from the cabarets where more or less real Russian Princesses decant problematic champagne to their clients, another city watches and stirs passionately from sundown to sunrise. During thirty consecutive nights, the Turks of Stambool sitting in cafes, where a special ordinance of the inter-allied police has authorised the presence of only Mussalmans during the month of fasting, and who assembled in the public places or about churches pursue their conventicles, their meditations and their dreams. Melancholy meditations of a glorious and vanished past, or dreams of violence or vengeance? Who can say?

The Ramazan, with its fasts, its sermons, and its ceremonies appears to have awakened at one and the same time, in the old Mussalman city occupied by the infidal foreigner, the force of national sentiment and the ardour of religious faith. On the 25th day of the month of penitence, the solemnity of the "Great Prayer" took me to Stambool a few hours after sunset. When I entered St. Sophia, the immense basilica was already full: the parvis was reserved for the Faithful, they had abandoned to the curious the circular gallery of the first floor. Officers, and the diplomats and their guests spoke loudly, and made the hundred steps in attending the ceremony. Down below there was meditation, immobility, and silence. Regularly alined in the sense of long mats spread on the parvis, sitting on their heels, or prostrated with the face touching the ground, the Faithful were still praying. In the same row we saw neck to neck adults and children dressed in the traditional long robe, officers, soldiers, and marines in uniform. In the first row of the tribune which rises facing the *member* two old men with long beards, one enveloped in a purple mantle, the other in green silk stitched in silver, appeared to be figures of king or prophet, detached from some marquetry. Never before did St. Sophia appear to me to be so beautiful. The semi-obscurity of the place rendered nearly invisible the frightful green shields hanging on the pillars; all the fastidious details, all the shocking ornaments were drowned in the shadow. Only the great lines of the architecture revealed themselves, accentuated by the balustrades of white night-lights, in a grand and equally simple composition.

A voice rose up, shrill and piercing but prodigiously supple and agile. At intervals five thousand voices made the responses. A single rythm, commanded by the orison, bent all the backs and all the heads, then brusquely raised them. At times, rising no one knew whence, an isolated clamorous prayer came to contradict and even to dominate the official prafer. No body down below appeared to notice it, and only the galleries were surprised—every Faithful is free to invoke the Most High in his own way and according to the promptings of his own heart. Some one next to me noticed the contrast between the classical frame, perfect and knowingly reasoned out of the Justinian basilica and this primitive liturgy, directly imported from the desert. It appeared to me that the contrast existed particularly in our spirit, between what one comprehends by instinct, without hesitation, and what one guesses badly and interprets confusedly. The impression which I carried away with me was that of an orderly crowd, gathered together, so completely absorbed in the prayer that throughout the entire ceremony, not a regard or look was raised from the parvis towards the curious and blustering gallery. So indiscreet and so troublesome must have appeared to them the presence of a people doubly foreign to their race and their religion, that all those kneeling and prostrating men did not even deign to notice them, and did not suffer them for an instant to distract them, or to diminish the ardour with which doubtless they supplicated Allah to sweep away these infidals, to give back to his Khalif his sovereign independence, and to his people a peaceful liberty.

ALLAHABAD BANK DACOITY CASE.

ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May. 18.

The hearing of the case against the nine accused arrested till now in connection with the Allahabad Bank dacoity has been adjourned to Monday awaiting arrival of further evidence from Calcutta.

LADIES OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

At Sandwich in the Ladies' Open Golf Championship semi-finals Cecil Leitch, holder, beat Gladys Bastin by 5 and 4 and Joyce Wethered beat Joan Stocker by 5 and 4. The only American competitor, Ross Sherwood, was beaten in the first round.

SPLIT IN ENGINEERING UNIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union has broken away from other Unions connected with Engineering industry and has declined to proceed with negotiations on the basis of Sir William Mackenzie's report.

PICKETING LIQUOR SHOPS.

MADURA MAGISTRATE OVERRIDES HIS OWN ORDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 18.

"The Swarajya" publishes the following order of the District Collector, Madura duly issued and gazetted as Abkari notice:—Under condition 10. B of general conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium licenses contained in boards notification 2 dated 24th January 1922. The Collector hereby orders that the town shall be closed on the occasion of the following festivals for the periods noted against them: during lease year, 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923; Deepavali one full day; Chitra festival, three full days from the date of Alaga.

(Signed) G. F. Hall, District Collector.

In utter defiance of this order, arrack shops remained open for three days and it is not known what steps the authorities have taken in the matter. All arrack, brandy and opium shopkeepers have closed their shops since 2 p.m. yesterday and have telegraphed to the officers concerned that they would neither open their shops nor pay the rental unless and until picketing was completely stopped in Madura. They have also stated that some volunteers use violence to customers of their shops. Picketing was in full swing, it is still continued, though orders were served yesterday evening Dr. T. K. Abdul Rahman Sahib, Nattamai Guham Moideen Rowther Mahomed, Ismail Mahomed, Ismail Sahib Mohideen, Batcha Rowther, Sjt. Ganapathi Pillai, and eleven others.

The following is the notice served:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me by credible information from a Police report that you as one of Khilafat and National volunteers or as one of their associates do wrongful act of preventing peaceful customers from going to ganja and opium shop of Madura town and purchasing ganja and opium therefrom by means of intimation, threat, assault and use of force and other unlawful means likely to occasion a breach of peace or disturb public tranquillity and that such disturbance or breach of peace is imminent and expected at any moment, you are hereby required under section 107 Cr. P. C. to show cause why you should not be ordered to execute a bond for a sum of Rs. 500 with sureties each in like sum for keeping peace for one year.

(Signed) M. A. Qadir Batcha, Sub-Divisional First Class Magistrate.

Another notice issued by the same Magistrate under section 107 C. P. C. against the same sixteen patriots requiring them to appear to-morrow before him to show cause why they should not be required to enter into a bond for Rs. 500 and also to give security by two surities each in like sum that they would keep peace for one year has also been served.

J. P. RESIGNS!

AS A PROTEST AGAINST PRESENT REPRESSIVE POLICY.

Mr. Chhabildas Lakhimdas Bhimji, a Justice of the Peace, Bombay, who had written to the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, stating that "as a protest against the present repressive policy of Government," he no longer desired to remain a Justice of the Peace under the present regime, and requesting that his name be removed from the list of J. P.'s, has a reply from the Secretary that Government have accepted Mr. Bhimji's resignation and that his name will be removed from the list of J. P.'s when it is next revised.

CONGRESS WORKER GETS 1 YEAR'S R. I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, May 18.

Sjt. Phulchand was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A. Repression has reached its zenith. A man selling books was arrested. During the last nine days 25 flags have been taken away from the Congress office. Sjt. Kamtaprasad was turned out of the Court and not allowed to watch Phulchand's trial. Mr. Neelam is ill in jail.

ARREST AT JARLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Thakur Chota Singh, Treasurer and Thakur Rasal Singh, Joint Secretary Congress Committee, Jarli District, Hardoi and one Khajjai, a Congress worker and volunteer were arrested on the 11th instant under Section 110. The date of hearing of their cases is not yet fixed.

THE DUTY OF AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sjt. Devadas Gandhi, the son of Mahatma Gandhi, has been arrested, tried and sentenced to a year and a half's simple imprisonment. Sjt. Devdass closely associated for a time with the students of Gujarat Vidyapith. His was also a familiar figure in Ahmedabad. The duty of Ahmedabad is therefore clear. It is to carry out his message delivered from the threshhold of that haven of peace, happiness and liberty, namely the gaol. The people of Ahmedabad and especially the student population of Ahmedabad owe it to him to carry out his message. They should ply the Charkha more vigorously than ever, wear Khadi and persuade others to put on Khadi. Will they rise to the occasion and do that wherein their Salvation lies?—Yours, etc.

A STUDENT.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rome.—A fire has destroyed a ward in the Incurable Patients Hospital of Holy Ghost. Sixteen bodies have hitherto been recovered.

The Straits Settlements 4½ per cent. loan of 4,200,000 sterling at 95 redeemable from 1935 to 1945 is now being underwritten.

The King has invested General Sir J. A. Haldane with the Grand Cross of the Order of Michael and George.

THE EUROPEANISED INDIAN.

(Continued from page 8.)

severance from his own countrymen by his absorption both in the world of outlandish ideas and habits of life. The saddest thing of all from the point of view of the Indian Cifilian himself is not his failure to identify himself with the bulk of his own people but his ignominious failure to be accepted as a member of the superior community which he has striven so hard to be. The attempted approximation to the European generally results in sad disillusionment both from the social point of view as well as from the standpoint of 'getting on' in the service. Orthodox gentlemen, Hindus and Mussalmans, wearing the orthodox habiliments of the country have risen to heights undreamt of and unattained by the Europeanised Indians of the Indian Civil Service. The net result is that the sacrifice to transform the ordinary Hindustani woman into a Ma'am Sahib, a fit companion for the Indian Sahib of the Civil Service and all that it has meant in money and mental worry has been in vain.

The subject of Europeanised Indians would hardly merit attention but for the tragic consequences it has entailed for the country. A very large number of the most highly educated Indians is engaged in a barren endeavour to achieve the impossible. A decade or two ago the educated Bengalee and the Parsis were perhaps the most Europeanised of all Indians in India. But things are changing. The futility of the attempt (to express it in the popular way) of the crow to adopt the gait of the swan resulted in loss of identity and the death of the poor disillusioned crow The reaction has still to come in other parts of India.

The European standard of life is not only expensive and unsuitable for this country and unfamiliar to the women folk who after all have to manage the household but is fatal to the artistic sense or whatever may be left of it. It is the rarest of rare things to see the Indian drawing room furnished on the English model which can be said to be beautiful or even pretty. Not infrequently the so-called drawing rooms are more like miniature show-rooms or godowns of a furniture dealer. The sense of individuality is totally absent, because the touch of feminine grace is generally lacking. The sight of the *Bichitra Bhawan* of the Tagores or the sitting room of Abnindra Nath Tagore in the Tagore Lane will be a revelation to most of the Europeanised Indians if they have not lost all susceptibility to beauty. The sacrifice for the Indian woman who may have to adapt herself to the Anglicised ways of her superior husband is something tremendous. Her whole life becomes meaningless and one long drawn-out attempt at repeating foreign jargon or club gossip of a very average English woman. Need it be said that the result is more ludicrous than interesting? For the Indian himself the results are no less tragic. Admission to English clubs, if the Indian happens to be not a member of the Civil Service, mortification at not receiving return calls from members of the English society in the Muffasil and similar trifles needlessly prey upon him and disturb his peace of mind. An Indian in an English club, if he is Indian in his mode of living, is perhaps a nuisance. The Europeanised Indian may get on provided he is prepared to merge his Indian self into a not very sympathetic medium. It is notorious what an amount of bad feeling is generated by these trifling questions of calls and admissions to clubs and what an exaggerated importance the Europeanised Indian attaches to them. Even in the best of circumstances the Englishmen regard it as a concession to take a few Indians in their clubs. I for one do not understand why they should be blamed for it at all. To me it seems the height of tragedy and hopeless distortion of values that the Indians should seek admission to these European clubs as a matter of privilege. It is as much a privilege for the Englishman to belong to an Indian club as for the Indian to be a member of a European club.

I was lately trying to find out why Indians were anxious to be members of the English club particularly as they would never be admitted in such a club after they retired. I consulted a senior Indian Civilian. His reply was astounding. I was told with a wave of final authority that the Indians in the Service must not regard themselves as representatives of the country but must primarily look to their individual interests and rights. So if one Indian was admitted in a club it was no business of his if another Indian of precisely the same standing or even higher was rejected. Such mentality is by no means exceptional.

The worst of all is the deterioration in the family which is an inevitable consequence of Anglicisation of Indian families. Again I look to the Civil Service and try to find out whether the children of the Civil Servants who have had the best of surroundings and best of comforts and not infrequently English Governesses to boot and also prolonged education in England. The failure here is even greater than in the case of their fathers. The latter at any rate achieved distinction at the Universities before they got into the Civil Service. Their descendants, however, do not generally possess the same persistence to pass such severe tests as the Civil Service. Their mental equipment is on a par with that possessed by an ordinary Anglo-Indian boy without the expensive education which his more prosperous brother had the good fortune to receive. This is perhaps the gravest indictment against wholesale Anglicisation. No people can possibly survive without maintaining the best ideals of the race. Indian children divorced from their own native culture will be but poor specimens of humanity. Nothing but degeneration can be the result of feeding them with artificial pabulum of Anglicism administered by Governesses or by Anglo-Indian Schools on the hill-tops. Assimilation of foreign civilisation and culture would be, ever so much deeper and more fruitful if the recepients thereof were firmly grounded in their native culture. But the Anglicised Indian has still to learn that a *dhotee* may be as respectable as a pair of trousers. The European has introduced the fetich of a 'good family' which has unfortunately caught on in this unfortunate country.

It is most funny to hear the special pleading on behalf of English dress and English habits. European costume is supposed to lend greater dignity to an administrator. It is alleged at the same time that Indians do not respect their own native dress as much as they do the topi, the trousers, and the tie. It is hardly relevant to point out to them that administration is also carried on in the Native States and the not undistinguished members of the High Court manage to keep up their dignity without pantaloons and expensive crockery. Indian clubs are not sufficiently respectable for Indian Officers because 'all sorts of people' frequent them. Here again the underlying assumption is that a pair of trousers is intrinsically superior to a plain *dhotee*: and it is not easy to know whether to laugh or to weep at the snobbery underlying the objection to 'all sorts of people.' The poor Indian in the Civil Service in maintaining the traditions of the Service forgets that there might be room also for native traditions as well which they have not yet attempted to set up. Equality is the essence of social life and it is not more disrespectful to dine Englishmen in Indian style than for the European to dine Indians with forks and knives.

Times are fast changing and the younger generation is brought up in a far more critical and healthy atmosphere. Even the old generation of the Europeanised Indian is not uneffected. The other day I same across an advertisement from a Parsi Civilian for a Gujrati teacher to teach Gujrati to his girl. I also came across instances of a couple of junior Civilians going about dressed in proper Indian clothes. The old spirit of snobbery which made Indians send their children to Anglo-Indian schools or educate them by means of English Governesses rather than send them to the ordinary schools is rapidly disappearing both as a result of experience as well as an effect of the time-spirit. It is not improbable that before long the hankering after clubs and calls will disappear altogether. Anglicism as such does not exercise the same absolute dominion over the mind of the educated and opulent Indian as it did only a decade ago. It may not be too optimistic to think that before another decade is over the Europeanised Indian, the Anglo-Indian, the Parsi and other cosmopolitan waifs will return to their own respective folds and out of the present flux would be achieved a higher and nobler synthesis based on broader and deeper foundations of understanding and reconciliation of ideas and ideals.

TRAM FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the B. E. S. and Tramways Co. Ld., reported in your yesterday's issue, that it is proposed to revise the tram fares. Now, any revision, if made, will only effect the poorer classes, who use the tramways. The rich, seldom if ever, travel in tram cars, and the proposed increase would mainly be a burden on the poor clerical community of Bombay, who form the bulk of tram passengers Is any increase warranted in view of the large profits made by the Company? If the Company was working at a loss it would be a different question, but on the plea of Capital Expenditure fares are to be increased and thus the Directors boldly attempt to do, because they have to face no competition whatever. If Busses were plying for hire, the Directors would not have dared to suggest an increase in the fares. The public do not get proper service at the hands of the Company and the organisation of the running of the cars is at times rotten.

The train fares have increased, taxation has increased, fires of foodstuffs have gone up, rents are as high as anything, the doctor has his share of the income of a clerk, and now on the top of it even travelling in trams is to be a source of great difficulty to the poor clerk of Bombay, who considering all things is ill paid, and who even prior to the war, whes living was much cheaper than it is to-day, was unable to make two ends meet.

With this increase all round in the cost of living, i.e. in the cost of bare necessities of life, what increments have the clerks received to meet with this heavy burden? I would appeal to employers to go into this question in order that the terrible hardship on poor clerks may be alleviated even to a small extent.

In discussions on the Budget, it has been noticed that no mestion has been made of the hardship that the taxtion would entail on poor clerks, whose income is fixed, and when the proposal of a revision of tram fares comes up before the City fathers, it would not be surprising if they simply say "aye" to the suggested increase, for the increase will not be a burden on them, but the poor clerks of the city, whose voice is too feeble to be heard.

I hope this letter will catch the eye of the members of the Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union and that they will rise from their sleep, and organise protest meeting not only against the proposed increase in tram fares, but also against the already increased train fares, postage etc. It is their duty to voice the grievances of of clerks and I hope this letter will have the desired effect.—Yours, etc.

DHUNJISHAW, SORABJI, DALAL.

Lal Baugh, Bombay, May 19.

TRAMWAY FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is reported that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., intends to raise the fare from 1 anna to 1½ annas and for this purpose is going to apply for the sanction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. I think there are no justifiable grounds for the Tramways Company to raise the fare. Even now with this one anna fare, the company is making handsome profits, for last year it was able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. If the fare is raised, then the poor and middle classes will have to suffer while the shareholders alone will be benefitted by an increased dividend at the expense of their poorer fellow-citizens.

I appeal to the public of Bombay to move in the matter and hope the City Fathers, who ought to have the interest of the poor and middle classes at heart, will not sanction this unnecessary increase in the fare.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL M. PAREKH.

May, 17.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

MOTION ON COW-SLAUGHTER.

The first quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held in the Chamber's Office to-day, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when the following motions will be brought forward:—

By Mr. Harjivan Valji—

(1) [illegible] strongly protests against the slaughter of cows in the slaughter-houses in the Municipal area and this meeting heartily supports the proposal to prevent the slaughter of cows brought forward by Mr. Wassanji Thakersey Halai, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and recommend all the members of the Corporation to pass that proposal unanimously.

By Mr. W. T. Halai—

(1) The Committee of this Chamber having sent a telegram on behalf of the Chamber in connection with Mr. Montagu's resignation and having sent a letter to the Government of Bombay regarding Mahatma Gandhi inspite of the fact that this Chamber is not a political institution, this meeting expresses its regret in as much as while sending such communications, the Committee have found no time to utter a single word on behalf of about 20,000 persons belonging to the commercial community of the country who are rotting like beasts for crimes similar to those of Mr. Montagu and Mahatma Gandhi.

(2) This meeting strongly protests against the abuse of the Land Acquisition Act by the Government of Bombay under the plea of Development and establishment of power companies and resolves that a protest against such abuse should be communicated to H.E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

(3) This meeting regrets that Mr. Wassanji Thackersey Halai, a member of the Chamber has not been supplied up till now with copies of correspondence with Government in connection with his proposal in spite of his request to be supplied with same.

A JUST REBUKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter for surprise and regret that a simple courtesy has been grudged me by your paper. I should have thought that the subject matter of my contribution was sufficient reason for its publication. It was no less a subject than the military expenditure in India which has been exercising the minds of all those interested in the welfare of the country. I wanted to place before the public some considerations on the question of the reduction of military expenditure in India. It was these reasons that prompted me to seek the hospitality of your paper.

The refusal of my request was a denial of the plainest courtesy due from an organ that professes to stand for all that makes for the public weal to a citizen interested, and seeking to interest others, in a subject of paramount importance to the country.

Your action was also a breach of a fundamental rule of justice requiring that a party should be heard before he is condemned. Opportunity was denied to the public of assessing the relative values of my opinion and your criticism. Your action was purely an ex parte proceeding, and placed me at an unfair disadvantage.

Further, I am pained to observe that the tone and spirit of your criticism leave much to be desired. There is no harm in fair criticism, however strong, of opinion with which one disagrees. But to drag in personalities is bad sense, bad feeling and bad taste. Every one is entitled to his own opinion without being liable to have his person assailed or his motives impeached. Respect for another's opinion, despite disagreement, is one of the first demands of fairness and propriety. My views were expressed in my capacity as a citizen and not as a Minister, and my personal opinion was entitled to the same respect as that due to the opinion of any other private citizen.

A word on the merits of your criticism. It must be borne in mind that I was speaking as a member of the Conference, and that I must, therefore, be identified with that body. At the outset, the Conference defined its own position in the matter of its demands. The army was proposed to be retained by the Conference as a non-votable item of expenditude, but the expenditure itself was to be reduced. It was in these circumstances that the Resolution was moved and supported. You should, therefore, have confined yourself to the issue as it was and not as it should have been according to yourself. My views were restricted to the issue, and your criticism should have also kept within its four walls.

Finally, it grieves me to think that such an attitude should have been taken by an organ that proclaims the gospel of universal love and common brotherhood. You are never tired of preaching the great doctrine that all men are equal in the sight of God and owe one another the duty of mutual respect and consideration. The main article in your cult is non-violence in thought, word and act. Yet, despite this profession, you indulge in an unprovoked outburst of violence. Unity is one of the ideals set up by you. Is such action on your part calculated to promote that object? Is it enough merely to preach? Must not practice follow in the wake of principle? If this is to be the attitude of your paper which is professedly committed to the purpose of unification, I fear for the consummation of that hope.—Yours, etc.

SHAIKH GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH.

We are sorry for the lapse of which our correspondent justly complains, but we indignantly repel his charge of violence.

EDITOR, "B.C."

NEW NATIONAL DAILY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 18.

This Province needed a Nationalist organ and now I am glad to say that the need has been supplied in the form of the daily "*Hamdard*." The local public has greeted it with open arms and we expect the same welcome from other provinces also. It will fearlessly carry on the Non-Cooperation propaganda and will honestly and truthfully try to represent the country and the nation. The first issue was out yesterday.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

VALIDITY OF PROCEEDINGS AT LAST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING QUESTIONED.

EXPLANATIONS DEMANDED.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To

The Shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Gentlemen,

You are aware that the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at Nawsari Building, Fort, Bombay on Friday the 5th day of May 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Doubtless you would have mustered strong at the above meeting if the General Manager (who is also the Secretary) of our Company had given you in continuation of the notice he gave you under Article 68 of the Articles of Association of the Company a further notice under the said Article in respect of the ten Resolutions and the six Amendments (which are reproduced in the form of Resolutions) as per list noted at foot hereof of which I had given him proper and ample notice to move at the above meeting.

On the holding of the above meeting on the appointed day and at the appointed place and time and on the election of the Chairman under the provisions of Article 75 of the Articles of Association of the Company, I raised a point of order which according to the original copy supplied by me to the Chairman there and then duly signed by me was as per copy which has already appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday the 6th day of May 1922 but the Chairman arbitrarily ruled that point out of order and agreed to give that ruling in writing.

On the delivery of his opening address at the above meeting it was the equitable as well as the legal duty of the Chairman (Mr. R. D. Tata) of the above meeting:—

(a) to bring before the meeting the ten Resolutions and the six Amendments of which I had given proper and ample Notice to move at the above meeting.

(b) to call upon me to move the said Resolutions and Amendments.

but the Chairman of the above meeting failed to discharge his equitable as well as his legal duty to the Company.

Before moving the Resolution for receiving the Director's Report and adopting the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1922, the Chairman of the above meeting invited questions. Thereon I accepted his invitation and put to him the questions embodied in Resolution No. 1 in the list of Resolutions noted at foot hereof. But he did not give any answer thereto and thus failed to discharge his equitable as well as his legal duty to the Company.

When the Resolution for receiving the Director's Report and adopting the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1922 was moved, I called upon the Chairman of the above meeting to place before the meeting my six Amendments appertaining to that Resolution and allow me to move the same but he refused to do so in spite of my repeated demands.

After the Resolution for the appointment of the Auditors for the current year and the fixing of their remuneration at the above meeting was passed I called upon the Chairman of the above meeting to place before the meeting my ten Rsolutions under item 5 to wit:—"To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting" and allow me to move the same but he refused to do so in spite of my repeated demands.

I would now leave it to you to say:—

1. Whether or not the conduct of the General Manager (who is also the Secretary) of our Company in not giving you proper and ample notice in respect of my ten Resolutions of which I had given him more than *seven days clear notice* to move at the above meeting is arbitrary and highly questionable?

2. Whether or not the conduct of the Chairman of the above meeting in not:—

(a) bringing of his own accord or placing on my repeated demands before the above meeting the ten Resolutions and the six Amendments (which are reproduced in the form of Resolutions) as per list noted at foot hereof of which I had given proper and ample Notice to move at the above meeting.

(b) calling upon me of his own accord or allowing me on my repeated demands to move at the above meeting the said Resolutions and Amendments.

(c) giving any answer to my questions embodied in Resolution No. 1 in the list of Resolutions noted at foot hereof.

is arbitrary and highly questionable?

I may however inform you that in my opinion and in the opinion of my solicitors the conduct of both the General Manager (who is also the Secretary) of our Company and the Chairman of the above meeting is arbitrary and opposed to Law, Equity, Justice, and good conscience.

You will therefore agree that utmost injustice is done to you by the management in keeping you in the dark and preventing a large number from amongst you from attending the above meeting which you would surely have attended if you had the knowledge that I proposed moving at the above meeting the ten Resolutions and six Amendments (which are reproduced in the form of Resolutions) as per list noted at foot hereof. We have two remedies. One remedy is to apply to the High Court to declare the notice convening the above meeting as also the proceedings had thereat invalid and therefore illegal and *ultra vires* and to direct *de novo* proceedings. The other remedy which is in our own hands is to send to the Directors under the provisions of Article 63 of the Articles of Association of the Company a requisition in writing by any member or members holding not less than one lakh shares of Rs. 75 each of the aggregate value of Rs. 75 lakhs i.e. to say not less than one-tenth of the Issued Capital of Rs. 750 lakhs divided into ten lakhs shares of Rs. 75 each upon which all calls or other sums have been paid, to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company to pass Eighteen Resolutions noted at foot hereof (which include my original ten Resolutions and six Amendments) and such further or other Resolutions you may wish me to add thereto essential for safeguarding the interests of all the Shareholders of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company are closed from Monday the 8th instant to Tuesday the 23rd idem (both days inclusive) and the Annual List of members and Summary is under Compilation and the same will be open for inspection from and after the 24th instant. Your names and addresses not being available just now I am unable to address this letter to you individually and have therefore felt it incumbent upon me to address this open letter to you through the Press. I have no doubt in my mind that you will find the subjoined Resolutions based upon principles recognised as sound in the Banking World. Doubtless you will agree that it is unnecessary to go to Courts if we can send a proper requisition to the Directors to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to set matters right and be Masters in our own House. The requisition has been duly drawn up and already signed by several members holding a large number of shares of our Company and is kept at the following places viz.

1. Seth Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee's Office near Messrs. Merwanji & Co. Exchange Brokers.
2. The Bombay Jewellery Mart near West End Watch Co. in the Fort.
3. The Bombay Sports Depot ground floor, Prag Mahal Building at Dhobi Talao.

Those of you who can conveniently call at the above places are requested to do so to sign the said requisition kept there for the said purpose and those of you who cannot conveniently do so but agree to sign the said requisition when presented to them are requested to inform me accordingly by a Postcard to my address noted at foot hereof stating therein clearly their full name and address and the number of shares of which they are the registered holders.

Yours faithfully,
P. D. SHAMDASANI,
A Shareholder.

Bombay, 19th May, 1922.
Address:—

Dr. Ferreira's house
Opp. Girgaum Swadeshi Stores, Girgaum,
No. 4 Bombay.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS:

Resolution No. 1. That the Directors are hereby called upon to give definite replies to the following twenty-five questions:—

QUESTIONS:

1. How is it that 12757 Shares of the Company of which 1356 shares were forfeited some three years back and the remaining 11401 shares were forfeited during the half year ended 31st March 1922 under the Provisions of Article 52 of the Articles of Association of the Company appearing in the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March 1922 and which are the property of the Company have not been sold by the Directors pursuant to the Powers vested in them under Article 52?

2. Is it a fact or not that by not selling the said 12,757 shares of the Company of which 1,356 shares were forfeited some three years back and the remaining 11,101 shares were forfeited during the half year ended 31st March 1922 under the provisions of Article 52 appearing in the Balance sheet of the Company as at 31st March 1922 and which are the property of the Company when the shares of the company were quoted on the Stock Exchange at a premium of Rs. 88 per share in the first case and at or above the par value in the other case, the Directors in conjunction with the General Manager and the Registrar-in-charge of the Share Department of the Company under their control and thus put the Company to an actual loss of Rs. 1,30,176 on the said 1,356 forfeited shares calculated at the rate of Rs. 96 per share Rs. 88 per share being the premium obtainable thereon and Rs. 8 per share being the discount at which the same can now be sold) and Rs. 91,208 on the said 11,401 forfeited shares calculated at the rate of Rs. 8 per share being the discount at which the same can now be sold aggregating Rs. 221,384 on the said 12,757 forfeited shares as herein determined?

3. Is it a fact or not that shares of Associated Companies promoted by this company which are appearing under the subhead "other securities" under the head "Investments" on the assets side of the Balance Sheets of the Company as at 31st March and 30th September 1921 and 31st March 1922 and on which Rs. 22,98,951-12-0 Rs. 40-88,413 and Rs. 38,91,039-12-0 were paid up with a Reserved liability of Rs. 75,09 164 Rs. 56,84,475, Rs. 49,37,125 as at 31st March and 30th September 1921 and 31st March 1922, which are the property of the Company and in which investments about Rs. 40 lakhs are locked up for a year and a Half without earning any interest whatsoever have not been sold?

4. Is it a fact or not that by not selling the said unproductive lock-up Investments when the same were quoted on the Stock Exchange at a good premium, the Directors in conjunction with the General Manager have wasted the property of the Company under their control thus put the Company to an actual loss of about Rs. 2,50,000 year in and year out by way of interest and large sums by way of principle in as much as those Investments have considerably depreciated in value which is below par and which depreciation has necessitated appropriation of no less than Rs. 1,70,000 from the Ne tProfits of the Company during the year ended 31st March 1922?

5. Is it fact or not that shares of Associated Companies promoted by this Company or other Companies promoted by others underwritten by this Company were not sold by this company before the recent slump in the Stock Exchange?

6. Is it a fact or not that by not selling the said shares before the recent slump in the Stock Exchange the Directors in conjunction with the General Manager have involved the Bank in heavy liabilities of taking up the said shares on account of this Company or paying damages for breach of underwriting Contracts?

7. Did the Directors as quasi-Trustees, Agents, Managing Partners and Paid Officers of the Company and as Commercial men, managing a number of Joint Stock Companies including this company in conjunction with a highly paid European General Manager drawing no less than Rs. 75,000 per annum year in and year out by way of salary including Provident Fund Contribution, Furlough, and other allowances free of Income Tax i.e., more than the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay for the benefit of themselves and all the other Shareholders in it,

(a) Use fair, reasonable and ordinary diligence and prudence?
(b) Act with such care as is reasonably to be expected from them having regard to their vast and varied knowledge and experience of managing a number of Joint Stock Companies including this Company?
(c) Use the same amount of diligence and prudence which in the same circumstances they would exercise on their own behalf.
(d) Discharge their equitable as well as their legal duty to the Company.
(e) Not commit a breach of their equitable as well as their legal duty to the Company.
(f) Not render themselves liable for acting otherwise than as men with any ordinary degree of prudence would have acted on their own behalf.

in the management of the Company's affairs referred to in the preceding 6 questions?

8. It is a fact or not that this Company was instrumental in the floatation of the Sugar Corporation of India, a company in which this Company was largely interested and from which this Company hoped great results and engaged during the year ended 31st March 1921 its technical staff largely in work connected with the development of Sugar Cultivation in India and that by winding up the Sugar Corporation of India this Company will lose much more than it gained by way of underwriting commission? If so, how much? If not, please give the particulars of Profits or Losses so far made or ascertainable in respect of this venture which has proved abortive

9. Is it a fact or not that the Directors of this Company propose winding up several other Companies promoted by them or others? If so, please state their names the profits or losses made or ascertainable in respect of those ventures which have proved abortive?

10. Is it a fact or not that the Demand and Fixed Deposits with the Bank which stood at Rs. 553 lakhs and 640 lakhs respectively in the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March 1921 fell to Rs. 380 lakhs and Rs. 420 lakhs respectively in the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March 1922, showing a decrease of no less than of Rs. 173 lakhs in Demand Deposits and Rs. 220 lakhs in Fixed Deposits, altogether, say 4 Crores of Rupees or 33 per cent? If so please state whether or not the acts of the Management in General and of the highly paid European Officers of the Company in particulars are responsible for this drain on the resources of the Company?

N. B.—The following questions could not be read out at the meeting owing to the obstructive tactics of the employees of Navsari Building and the henchmen of the Directors.)

11. Is it a fact or not that the Net Profits of the Company which amounted to Rs. 14,49,000 during the six months ended 31st March 1921 dwindled down to Rs. 5,41,000 during the corresponding six months ended 31st March 1922 as against Rs. 10,96,000 during the intervening 6 months ended 30th September 1921?

12. Is it a fact or not that the Net Profits of the Company which amounted to Rs. 26,12,000 during the year ended 31st March 1921, dwindled down to Rs. 16,37,000 during the year ended 31st March 1922 showing a decrease of no less than Rs. 9,75,000?

13. Is it a fact or not that inspite of the decrease of no less than Rs. 9,75,000 in the Net Profit of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1922, the Working Charges of the Company during the past two years ended 31st March 1921 and 1922 were the same, viz., Rs. 19,36,000 in the aggregate but showed an increase of Rs. 122,000 under the head of "Salaries" and Rs. 93,000 under the head of "General Charges" altogether Rs. 2,15,000 which increase would have further diminished the Net Profit of the Company had there been no decrease of an equal amount under the head of Stationery and Printing as a result of free use of huge stocks of Stationery, Printed Books and Forms on hand for which Rs. 2,87,000 had been charged in the Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1921?

14. Is it a fact or not that this Company apparently made a Net Profit of Rs. 5,41,000 during the six months ended 31st March 1922 but "in reality nothing" nay the result is a loss of Rs. 1,34,000 if interest at 6 per cent. per annum were provided for in its Paid-up Capital of Rs. 225 lakhs during the 6 months ended 31st March 1922 which would absorb Rs. 6,75,000 for six months? If so how is it that no explanation whatsoever for such state of affairs of the Company is given by the Directors in their Annual Report, pursuant to Article 147 of the Articles of Association of the Company?

15. Is it a fact or not that this Company apparently made a Net Profit of Rs. 16,37,000 during the year ended 31st March 1922 but in reality only Rs. 2,87,000 if Interest at 6 per cent. per annum were provided for on its Paid-up Capital of Rs. 225 Lakhs during the year ended 31st March 1922, which would absorb Rs. 13,50,000 for the year? If so how is it that no explanation whatsoever for such state of affairs of the Company is given by the Directors in their Annual Report, pursuant to Article 147 of the Articles of Association of the Company

16. Is it a fact or not that out of the Gross Profits of Rs. 48,05,000 made by the Company during the first two years ended 31st March 1920 the Working Charges absorbed say Rs. 27,02,000 (of which Salaries were responsible for very large sum) and only Rs. 759,000 were paid to the Shareholders by way of Dividends on the Paid Up Capital for full two years and Rs. 350 000 were transferred to Reserve Fund Account and of the remainder (Rs. 9,94(000) Rs. 6,86,000 were appropriated towards writing off Brokerage (Rs. 6,50,000) and Preliminary Expenses Rs. 36,000 and the Balance viz., Rs. 3,08,000 carried forward to next year's Account? If so, how much was paid to European and Indian Officers respectively by way of salary and other perquisites aggregating Rs. 500 and above per mensem during each of the said two years?

17. Is it a fact or not that out of the Gross Profits of Rs. 82,41,000 made by the Company during the last two years ended 31st March 1922, the Working Charges absorbed say Rs. 40,00,000 (of which Salaries alone were responsible for about Rs. 26,00,000. i.e. equal to the entire Working Charges during the previous two years) and only Rs. 20,00,000 were paid to the Shareholders by way of Dividends on the Paid Up Capital for the two years and Rs. 13,50,000 were transferred to Reserve Fund Account and of the remainder (Rs. 8,91,000 with say Rs. 3,00,000 previous year's Balance aggregating Rs. 11,91,000) say Rs. 10,00,000 were ppropriated for Payment of Income Tax and Super Tax (say Rs. 8,30,000) and for Depreciation in securities (Rs 1,70,000) and the Balance viz., 1,91,000 carried forward to next year's account? If so how much was paid to European and Indian Officers respectively by way of Salary and other perquisites aggregating Rs. 500 and above per mensem during each of the said two years?

18. Is, it just, fair, and business like that the Shareholders who are the Masters of the Company should, for all their risks and responsibilities, not have been fortunate enough to receive interests at 6½ per cent. per annum on their Paid Up Capital of say Rs. 2,25,00,000 which amounted to Rs. 29,25,000 and which interest was readily realizable free of Income Tax from Bombay Development Loan free from all risks and responsibilities incidental to their Shares in the Company which are considerably below their Par Value having depreciated in value by say 33 per cent. and on which calls for Rs. 52-8-0 per each share are hanging like the sword of Democle) but should have received only Rs. 20,00,000 whereas the Employees should have received by way of Salaries fully Rs. 26,00,000 i.e., more than their Masters and the other Working charges should have absorbed fully Rs. 14,00,000 i.e., about 75 per cent of what the Masters get? If not, what explanation if any the Directors and the General Manager have to offer for:—

(a) Wasting the Property of the Company by incurring injudicious, reckless and alarming Working Charges largely the result of engaging a large number of Europeans on exaggerated salaries free of Income Tax with outfit and House allowances and other perquisites beyond the actual wants of the Company and maintaining them although their duties can be performed by Indians more efficiently one one-fourth of their salaries and thus making the Bank a pleasant asylum for highly paid and numerous European Officers and an incubating ground for prospective aspirants after comfortable jobs imported in their raw state from England and keeping Indians in positions of inferiority and treating them as "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

(b) Reducing the Income of the Shareholders of the Company on their Paid Up Capital of Rs. 22,500,000 to a ridiculously low rates of interest say about 4½ per cent per annum which reduction is responsible for the Shares being quoted on the Stock Exchange at a considerable discount—no less than 33 per cent. in utter disregard of the protests of the Shareholders of the Company at their 3rd Ordinary General Meeting held on 25th May, 1921.

19 Is the Company fully secured in respect of the "Clients Liability for Bills Re-Discounted, Acceptances and Guarantees etc.", appearing in its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1922 at Rs. 1,25,26,000? If not to what extent? How is it that they "Particulars required under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913" in respect of these Books Debts are not given in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1922?

20. Is it a fact or not that the Share Bazaar Sub-Branch of the Company was closed because Mr P. D. Shamdasani, the Agent of the Shroff Bazaar Branch who was deputed on special duty of inspecting that Sub-Branch made startling disclosures in his Interim inspection Report dated the 15th February 1922 wherein he stated amongst other things that instances were not wanting in which overdraft facilities had been granted to persons in utter disregard of the limits from time to time fixed by the Board and instances were also not wanting in which such unauthorised and unsecured overdraft facilities had been systematically granted and those had gone on undetected for full two years from the Daily as well as the Monthly Returns rendered by the Share Bazaar Sub-Branch to the Head Office either by the Assistant Manager Mr. W. Mackenzie or the Accountant Accountant Mr. C. L. Fisk inspite of inspection of that Sub-Branch on several occasions by the latter?

21. Is it a fact or not that the Head Office exercised no supervision or control over the Share Bazaar Sub-Branch within only ten minutes run from it? If not how is it that the serious irregularities brought to light by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani which were so glaring that the same should have been at once detected remained undetected during the past two years?

22. Is it a fact or not that the Head Office Assistant Manager Mr. W. Mackenzie and the Accountant Mr. C. L. Fisk completely neglected their duties in detecting the serious irregularities brought to light by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani?

If so

(a) Whether such negligence on their part would not in law be deemed Crassa Negligentia?
(b) Whether Indian Officers found guilty of Crassa Negligentia as is noticeable in the case of Messrs. Mackenzie and Fisk—European Officers would not either be degraded or dismissed?

If so, Is it a fact or not that no such action is taken in the case of Messrs. Mackenzie and Fisk because they are Europeans?

23. Debts due by the Directors personally or any Officer of the Bank are shown in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1922 as Nil. Please state if the came were Nil throughout the 12 months ended 31st March 1922. If not please give full particulars of these Debts—the persons to whom the same were granted and to what extent from time to time and the dates when the same were granted and re-paid.

24. Is it a fact or not that the Bank has a "Secret Reserve Fund" Account? If so please give particulars of the Credits and Debits made in this Account during the year ended 31st March 1922 and the Balance at Credit of this Account as at 31st March 1922 as also the corresponding figures for the previous two years ended 31st March 1921 and 1920.

25. Is it a fact or not that the Bank is an "Industrial Bank" in name but not as a matter of fact—nay it has altogether abandoned its original object of supplying the crying need for Industrial expansion and the necessity for adequate financing of new industries—an object that appealed both to the hearts and the pockets of the Public and on the faith of which the Public took up its shares? If so, is its name an "Industrial Bank" not a misnomer may pasitively misleading to the Public? And whether or not the Bank is still maintaining an Industrial Adviser on a salary of say Rs. 50,000 per annum year in and year out? If so, why?

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

That the Directors shall recognise the following Standing Committee of the Shareholders of the Company consisting of Messrs. Khurshedji Kavasji Suntoke, Shapoorjee Nowrojee Gazdar, Khurshed F. Nariman, and Parashuram Detaram Shamdasani (the latter to be the permanent Honorary Secretary) and such other five Shareholders of the Company that the present four Members of the Standing Committee of the Shareholders of the Company may invite so that their total number shall not exceed nine and shall from time to time receive representations from and or meet the said Standing Committee of the Shareholders of the Company for devising ways and means for the achievement of amongst others the following objects:—

I. The enforce retrenchment and rigid economy without impairing efficiency and with due regard to the proper control of the Bank.
II. To Indianise the services of the Bank.
III. To do further and other things to safeguard and promote the interests of the Bank.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

That the Directors shall invite under the provisions of Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company two of the Members of the Standing Committee of the Shareholders of the Company—one of whom shall be the Honorary Secretary, to act as Directors of the Company.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

That the Directors shall under the provisions of Article 145 of the Articles of Association of the Company allow Mr. Parashuram Detaram Shamdasani, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Shareholders of the Company, inspection of the Books, Vouchers, Branches' Returns and other Statements and Documents on the strength of which the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1922 are drawn up.

RESOLUTION No. 5.

That the Directors shall not accept the appointment of a Director in any other Bank carrying on business in the City of Bombay and those Directors who have already accepted such appointment or appointments are hereby called upon to resign forthwith either such appointment or appointments or the appointment of a Director of this Bank.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.

That in the event of the necessity for the exercise of their power vested in them under Article 29 of making calls in respect of the unpaid amount of Rs. 52-8-0 per each share of Rs. 75 on which Rs. 22-8-0 have already been paid up presenting its self to them, the Directors shall call a General Meeting Ordinary or Extraordinary of the Shareholders of the Company to consider their Resolution for making the calls and if thought fit to adopt the same.

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

That the Directors shall not have power unless expressly authorised in that behalf by a Resolution of the Shareholders in General Meeting to engage in or enter into Forward Contracts in respect of Exchange Operations without a cover.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.

That the Directors shall not have power unless expressly authorised in that behalf by a Resolution of the Shareholders in General Meeting to make advances against Shares of Companies in which the Bank or any Directors of the Bank are interested.

RESOLUTION NO. 9.

That the Directors shall not have power to set aside or appropriate any sums out of the Profit of the Company during any year to meet any liabilities of the Company or to write down Investments and Securities to or under Current quotations or to write off Bad Debts without the knowledge and consent of the Standing Committee of the Shareholders of the Company.

RESOLUTION NO. 10.

That the Directors shall exhibit at the Head Office and other Branch Offices of the Bank on each Saturday a Statement showing the position of the Bank with regard to its Assets and Liabilities made upto the preceding Saturday with Comparative figures made upto the next preceding Saturday distinguishing the increases and decreases therein and publish on each Monday, a Copy thereof in at least two English and one Vernacular Daily Newspapers published in Bombay and elsewhere as the Directors may determine.

RESOLUTION NO. 11.

That a printed copy of the Directors' Annual Report Balance sheet, and Profit and Loss Account with the Auditors' Report shall at least 14 days before the issue of the Notice under Article 68 of every Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company be served on the registered holders of the shares in the Company to enable the Shareholders of the Company be served on the registered holders of the shares in the Company to enable the Shareholders of the Company to submit their Resolutions and for their Amendments' in respect thereof, of which the Directors shall give proper Notice to all the Shareholders of the Company under Article 68.

RESOLUTION NO. 12.

That the Directors shall announce in their Annual Report the date fixed by them for the holding of every Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company.

RESOLUTION NO. 13.

That the Directors shall invariably report in the Directors Report from time to time issued by the Company the Ratio of Gross Profits, Working Charges, Net Profits and Dividends to the Capital Paid Up during each of the year or half year under review and the previous three years or half years as the case may be with explanatory Notes for the Increases and Decreases therein as well as the Average, Maximum and Minimum Balances during each of the year or half year under review and the previous three years or half years as the case may be with regard to the following:—

(a) Demand Deposits
(b) Fixed Deposits.
(c) Investments.
(d) Bills Discounted.
(e) Demand Advances.
(f) Fixed Loans.
(g) Cash Credits.
(h) Debts due by the Directors personally.
(i) Debts due by the Directors of the Bank jointly with other persons or against securities including debts due by Joint Stock Companies guaranteed by their Agents, a Director of the Bank being a member of the Firm of Agents.
(j) Debts due by officers of the Bank personally.
(k) Debts due by Officers of the Bank jointly with other persons or against Securities.

RESOLUTION NO. 14.

That the Directors shall in addition to the usual Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account which the Company is required to issue from time to time invariably annex to the Directors Report from time to time issued by the Company, a Summary of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company together with the Profit and Loss Account for each of the year or half year under review distinguishing therein the Comparative figures of the previous three years or half years as the case may be in the forms hereto attached.

RESOLUTION NO. 15.

That the Directors shall invariably give full particulars of "Other Securities" appearing under the head of "Investments" on the Assets side of the Balance Sheets from time to time issued by the Company.

RESOLUTION NO. 16.

That the Directors shall invariably distinguish "Fixed Deposits" appearing under the head of "Demand" and "Fixed Deposits" on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheets from time to time issued by the Company in the manner following:—

FIXED DEPOSITS.

(a) For 6 months and over.
(b) Under six months.
(c) Money at Call.
(d) Money at Short Notice.

RESOLUTION NO. 17

That the Directors shall invariably draw up the Profit and Loss Account appended to the Balance Sheets from time to time issued by the Company in the form hereto attached.

RESOLUTION NO. 18.

That the Bombay and Calcutta Offices of the Bank shall with effect from 1st August 1922 be placed in charge of two Joint Managers, one of whom shall be an Indian with good Banking Experience.

(For Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account forms see page 12).

P. D. SHAMDASANI,
A Shareholder.

PRO FORM
OF
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Supervision Charges.	By Balance Brought Forward
Directors' Fees) at Bombay	By Interest
) at Branches	Received and Receivable
„ Auditors' Fees) at Bombay	Less-Paid and Payable
) at Branches	By DISCOUNT
To Establishment Charges.	Received
„ Salaries Officers and Employees	Less-Paid
) Europeans	Less-Rebates
Convenanted)	By EXCHANGE
) Indians	Received
Uncovenanted Indians	Less -Paid
„ Income Tax on Salaries	Less-Brokerage Paid
„ Bank's Contribution to Staff Provident Fund	By COMMISSION
„ Furlough and Special Allowances	Received
„ Outfit Allowances	Less-Paid
„ Travelling Expenses	By INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS
„ Medical Fees.	Received and Receivable
To Management Charges	Less-Paid
„ Rent at)Bombay	Less-Depreciation on Investments
„)at Branches	By BULLION EXCHANGE
„ Taxes	Profits
„ Insurance	Less-Losses
„ Advertisements	By TRANSFER FEES
„ Postages	By UNDERWRITING COMMISSION
„ Telegrams	& Brokerage
„ Stationery	TOTAL GROSS PROFITS.
„ Printing	
„ Newspapers and Books	
„ Lighting, Cleaning and Heating	
„ Legal Expenses	
„ Miscellaneous Charges	
To Balance Being Profit.	

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Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay
Telephone: No. 2580.

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High Class
Hand Made Suitings
Width 27 Inches
SILKS
(White, Cream, Khaki and Ash)
From Rs. 10/- to 13/- per Yard.
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From Rs. 2/4 to 3/8 per Yard.
KHADI
(Grey and White)
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BOMBAY.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

Balance Sheet

Showing the position of the Bank with regard to its Assets and Liabilities for the four years ended 31st March 1922.
Specially Drawn up by Mr. P. D. Shandasani a Banker and a Shareholder.

In Thousands of Rupees.

Particulars	1921 6 months		1922 12 months		1920 6 months		1921 12 months		1919 6 Months		1920 12 Months		1918 15 Months		1919 9 months	
Liabilities																
Paid-up Capital ..		22625		22669		15151		22373		7555		15031		15119		7001
Calls in Advance ..		6		5		67		6		1329		56		60		62
Unclaimed Dividends..		95		100		48		92		..		..		..		..
Premiumon SharesIssued		..		..		..		..		..		150		..		..
Reserve Fund ..		1850		1850		850		1500		..		..		500		..
Demand & Fixed Deposits Current Accounts	49516		32563		49163		51091		34588		39042		37752		19842	
Savings Bank Deposits	5807		5459		4114		4201		2066		3209		3434		1088	
Fixed Deposits ..	48646		41937		59066		64017		21736		41536		51842		22831	
Staff Provident Fund	324		366		168		244		..		..		99		..	
		104293		80325		112511		119553		58390		83787		93127		43761
Due to Agents and Correspondents		5830		10203		7710		11063		420		3277		2742		1325
Bills & Drafts Payable & other sums due by the Bank		1828		5235		4683		1006		514		2054		6721		409
Bills Re-Discounted etc etc.		18499		12526		7889		13211		4000		4564		6162		7233
Loans Payable		..		..		..		..		1500		..		..		..
Sundries & Adjustments		..		..		..		..								
Profit and Loss Account		866		566		532		852		182		183		..		240
										382		813		1067		459
Total ..		155892		133479		149441		169656		74272		109915		125498		60490
Assets.																
Cash on Hand	8506		8202		8180		11029									
Cash with Bankers ..	23668		13399		19197		18671		2857		5928		5193		2164	
Money at Call ..	..		..		..		..		7963		10114		17911		4909	
Bullion on Hand ..	..		..		350		6809		1000		..		..		..	
		32174		21601		27727		36509	..		..		..		..	
Investments										11620		16042		23104		7073
Govt. of India Securities	25809		27326		..		26522									
British Govt. Securities	432		..				432		..		..		..		..	
Other Securities ..	4088		3891		27892		2299		..		..		..		..	
		30329		31217		27892		29253	12780		22660		20156		7579	
Due by Agents and Correspondents ..		195		93		321		96		12780		22660		20156		7579
Bills Receivable.. ..		7363		8219		12274		12813		985		517		345		374
Bills Discounted ..	6700		3973		12088		12330			3361		2550		6328		4260
Demand Advances ..			23024						5097		12581		13566		1815	
Cash Credits and Fixed Loans	57707		29300		59473		62801									
		64407		56297		71361		75131	34830		49829		54509		31347	
Clients' Liability for Acceptances etc,.. ..		18499		12526		7889		13211		39927		62410		68075		33162
Office Furniture & Fittings		257		237		234		252		4000		4564		6162		7233
Priliminary Expenses ..		..		..		..		..		155		167		199		87
Brokerage		..		..		..		..		227		..		..		22
Sundries & Adjustments		..		..		..		..								650
Landed Property & Bank Premises		2668		3289		1543		2391		276		221		..		50
Total Rs. ..		155892		133479		149441		169656		741		784		1129		..
										74272		109915		125498		60490

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK Ltd.

Profit and Loss Account for 4 years ended 31st March 1922.
Specially Drawn Up By Mr. P. D. Shamdasani a Banker and a Shareholder.
IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.

Particulars	1921-1922 6 m/s Apl-Sept	6 m/s Oct-Mrch	Total	Grand Total	1920-1921 6 m/s Apl-Sept	6 m/s Oct-Mar.	Total	Grand Total	Grand Total of Totals for 2 years	1919-1920 Total	Grand total	1918-1919 Total	Grand Total	Grand Total of Totals for for 2 years	Grand Total of Totals for 2 years
Gross Profit	2263	1370		3633	1884	2724		4608							
Less Working Charges ..										8241		2684		2121		4805		13046
Salaries	731	613	1344	..	..	..	1222	..										
Directors' and Auditors' Fees at Bombay ..	16	16	32	..	..	..	40	..	2566									
Do Branches	26	2	28	..	..	..	33	..										
Stationery & Printing..	51	34	85	..	..	..	287	..	72									
General Charges ..	343	164	507	..	..	..	414	..	61									
									372									
	1167	829		1996	..	..	..	1996	921									
Net Profit	1096	541	..	1637	1163	1449	..	2612		3992		1267		1435		2702		6694
Add Previous Year's Balance	220	234		220	308	153		308		4249		1417		686		2103		6352
										308		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Balance available	1316	775		1857	1471	1602		2920		4557		1417		686		2103		6352
Less Brokerage and Preliminary Expenses Written off Dividends	632	375	1007		380	632	1012											
Reserve Fund	350	..	350		350	650	1000						686		686		686	
Income Tax	100	38	138		588	100	688		2019		759				759		2778	
Depreciation in Securities		170	170	..	..	..	..	..	1350		350				350		1700	
									826								826	
	1082	583		1665	1318	1382		2700	170								170	
										4365		1109		686		1795		6160
REST	234	192		192	153	220		220										
										192		308		Nil		308		192

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

„ No. 88 ..	..58×20 ..	8	7	0
„ No. 1270 ..	..27×18 ..	4	7	0
„ No. 818 ..	..30×20 ..	10	0	0
„ No. 1440 ..	..36×20 ..	8	2	0
„ No. 5352 ..	..42×20 ..	12	5	0
„ No. 2755 ..	..42×20 ..	14	0	0
„ No. 1703 ..	..52×20 Net	17	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1262 ..	..27×18 ..	4	7	0
„ No. 119 ..	..37×18 ..	5	8	0
„ No. 229 ..	..42×18 ..	8	0	0
„ No.339 ..	..47×18 ..	8	8	0
„ 1K/4K 38",448",	..53"×18 ..	8	12	6
„ No. 95 ..	..52×20 ..	9	0	0
„ No. 66999 ..	..40×18 ..	6	12	0
„ No.86999 ..	.. „ ..	7	4	0
„ No.775 ..	..40×18 ..	..		
„ 875 ..	..45×18 ..	..		
„ No.975 ..	..50×13 ..	..		
„ No.615 ..	.. „ ..	3	6	0
Graham's" Baloon"	..52×26 ..	..		
„ No.142 ..	..34×18 ..	..		
„ No.856 ..	..34×18 ..	11	0	0
Greaves' No. 5966 ..	..27×13 ..	..		
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's No.7070/9695	..27×18 ..	5	4	0
„ No.61/81 ..	.. „ ..	4	8	0
„ No.1900 ..	.. „ ..	4	4	0
„ No.39620 T.B.	..38×22 ..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	..28×18 ..	5	8	9
„ 95959/97970 ..	..			
„ Saraswati	..33×18 ..	..		
„ "Tipoo W/WWW	..34×18 ..	6	12	6
„ No.50000	„ ..	7	4	0
„ No.33340/33350/33360	.. ..	7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/6767	26×18 ..	4	12	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„ ..	4	12	0
„ No.9000 T.B.	..38×22 ..	7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos.3500/4510/5520	28×18..	4	12	0

S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820
"Motor Car' ..) .. „ .. ..
Bomday Co's ZZ/ZZZZ .. „ .. ..

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 31/2 per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent, on White Goods,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19 32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 11 16
Fcs Demand	312
American Dollars	349
Honkong Dollars	207
Shanghai	288
Japan	163 1/2
Singaporse	179 1/2

Market—Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

May 19.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-2.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-1.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95-8.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95-6.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 95-12.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's selling T T1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange Quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 315.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 335.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 325.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 164.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 159.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½.
On New York Bank's seling D D Rs. 349.
London Gold ready sh. 93/2.
London Silver ready d. 37.
London Silver forward d. 37.
Tone of Silver America bought on China account. Firm.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.45.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.80.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 53.60.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 85.60.
German Exchange Mrks. 1310.
Prague Exchange Krons. 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

FINANCE.

Money Market is steady. Call money rate is about 5 per cent.

The Imperial Bank Cash balance is down by Rs. 103 Lacs.

Exchange was a very steady market on steady advices from Calcutta, but eased off at the close owing to large amount of bullion exchange being done and closes at 1/3 19/32.

Silver was steady to firm, China being a good buyer. The daily off take is about 100 bars and the stock is estimated at about 2000 bars. The total import of bullion amounted to Rs. 14,86,712.

Gold was a quiet market on account of big shipment from London. The Gold stock here is about 3 Lacs of tolas and the daily off take averaged about 25,000 tolas. The total imports of Gold amounted to Rs. 38,80. 688.

SHARES.

The followisg are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange on the 18th instant.
There was a steady demand for various speculative shares.

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 115, Central 36, Tat Bank 17, and Eastern 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 315, Apollo 93/12, Birla Mills 82/8 By. Cotton 1200, By. Dyeing 1515, Bradbury 1150, Century 845, Cement India 4995, Colaba Land 2280, Coorla 270, Crescent 585, Currimbhoy 1705, David 1682/8, Edw. Sassoon 525, Elphinstone 167/8, Fazulbhoy 1425, India. Malwa 655, Jamshed Mfg. 500 x.d. Kastoorchand 1000. Kilachand 16, Kohinoor 3605, Luxmi Cotton 4850, M. Petit 4600, Meyer Sassoon 315, Morarji 6350, New Great 835, New City 670, Pabani 950, Pearls 1175, Phoenix 940, Premier 170, Planet 275 Shapurji 373/12. Simplex 915, Standard 2300, Swan 1060, Swadeshi 5390, Tata Mill 1090 x.d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 545, B. Burma 545, B. Burma N. I. 160 pr., Bt. Burma pet 10/4, B. Flour 1450, B. Steam 225, Bundi Cement 41/8 Ind. Cement 290 x.d., Katni Ord 290, Katni Defd 1235, New India 18 Tata Iron Ord 65, Tata Iron Defd 215, Tata New Ord 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Tata Oil 43, Scindia Steam 6/8.

YARN MARKET.

May 19.

There is no special change to report in our market during this week and all prices have been more or less maintained at last week's level. Steady rise in cotton in Liverpool and New York has considerably raised prices on able effect here. The reason is not far to seek. that side, whereas it has hardly any appreci Although the undertone is not at all disappointing demand from consuming centres is still meagre and their buying capacity seems to have been curtailed a great deal owing to tight money, uncertain political outlook, constant fear of foreign competition and Khaddar propaganda. As a matter of fact they are not prepared to undergo heavy risk and purchase just enough for their immediate needs, for the bitter experiences of the past are still fresh in their minds.

English yarns experience some demand especially in doubles, but that too not at a high rate. Single yarns however are declining in spite of the replacing costs being much higher, owing to keen Japanese competition. Manchester prices have advanced as a result of rise in cotton and fresh forward business is negligible. There is some inquiry for cops and mercerised yarns and warps have kept steady at last week's level.

Japanese yarns are moving well and although quotations are irregular and changing, Japanese Houses have been able to secure some business in 20s at about 468, 30s at about 510, 328 at about 525 and 40s at about 632 Free Bombay Harbour. If the rates get down to some extent—and this is not unlikely in view of the declining exchange—substantial forward business will be possible.

As for Indian yarn, there is hardly any change to report. Mills have kept up their rates in sympathy with cotton and buyers are not willing to effect purchases except at reduced rates. Business therefore has not been possible on a large scale though inquiries for July-August deliveries on 16's Davids, 14's Kilachand, 12's Currims and 20's Jubilee, etc., were visible. In any case so long as the mills do not reduce their limits, substantial business is not likely to take place.

SUGAR MARKET.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled quiet throughout the week with fair demand and easier advices from other Indian markets and prices for ready Sugars have been reduced by four annas per cwt all round. As regards forward positions as there is practically no enquiery in our market dealers are not disposed to buy at present.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet without any business doing.

Java market keeps steady with few sellers for near positions as owing to heavy rain the Java, Suger is coming very slowely.

Home and American markets keep steady without any business.

A large quantity of czechoslovakian Sugar has been Reported by a bug firm.

The following on the Bazar rates and stocks:—

Tuno Rs. 22-12-0 S19/-F. B. Harbour Stocks 4000 bags.

Beet Rs. 22-12-0 S19/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

American Rs. 22-12-0 S19/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 32,000 bags.

Mauritus Rs. 22-0-0S19/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 180,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. "Suvean" with 42650 Bags Beet Sugar.

COLOUR.

20 per cent. pasto Alizerine kept very quiet and steady. Congo red and other Delta and Benzo perpurine have in comparison been reduced in consumption, owing to the increased consumption for Alizerine which is freely available. Magenta and Melachite green saw little demand. Nothing of interest was witnessed in the quotations of Basics, sulphuric and Indenthrene dyes. The quotations are as follows:—

Alizerine 20 per cent. red Rs. 100/-
Congo red 12B Rs. 2/8/0
Delta 5B Rs. 2/6/0
Direct Black Rs. 3/8/0
Aurophenine Rs. 4/4/0
Brilliant Orange Rs. 7/-
Melachite green Rs. 13/-
Magenta Xls. Rs. 20/-
Rozazeine Rs. 4/4/0
Caramine Rs. 3/10/0
Auromine Rs. 3/8/0.

MILL-STORES

The market has been conspicuous by an absence of demand for the last one month or so. There has been no improvement in the rates, and there has been accumulation of stocks which every dealer is eager to clear off. Home-offers have not shown the nervousness which has been a frequent characteristic of this market. The financial embarassements have been at the root of the present trade depression. The rate of exchange has slightly improved again, however, there are few consignments booked at present owing to the absence of demand. Cotton Healds continued in demand but the price has continued to show still further weakness, and it is reported that several lots are offered at Rs. 2/4/0, and the retail price is somewhere near Rs. 2/7/0. Reeds have no fluctuations at all. The demand is also not very healthy. Woolen goods and Sizing flannels witnessed no rise or fall in price. Kenion goods have slightly better demand than other makes. Oldham Bandings have been offered at Rs. 1/4/0 per lb. Kenion Bandings at Rs. 2/2/0 per lb. Tubular bandings of Oldham are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2/3/0., however, there are some weak holders who would be willing to part with at still easier price. The quotations are as under:—

HOME MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have displayed a continuance of upward tendency. Advices from Liverpool continue to report unfavourable weather in America and further rains in the south in Texas and Belt which makes outlook more serious, and it looks as if the prices may go still higher. A sthe markets have rapidly advanced we advise our friends to be very cautious but would recommend to buy in weak moments. We took far a continuance of steady markets here also, and we see no reason to anticipate any considerable drop after the may delivery is over. Our ready market has also been active wit hfair business passing. The demand has been from Exporters and local mills. About 30,000 Rs. are reported to have changed hands during the past week.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool May	11.39	11.87	plus 48
Liverpool July	11.31	11.74	plus 43
Liverpool October	11.16	11.53	plus 37
Liverpool January 1923	11.00	11.37	plus 37
New York May	19.63	21.27	plus 164
New York July	19.31	20.35	plus 104
New York October	19.38	20.17	plus 79
New York January 1923	19.23	19.94	plus 71

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Directors' report for the half-year, ended 31st December, 1921, shows the Net Profit of the Bank after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc., at Yen 14,847,143. 40 inclusive of Yen 4,754,936. 69 brought forward from last Account. The Directors propose that Yen 4,000,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 6,000,000.00. The Balance, Yen 4,847,143.40, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

Sir Charles Todhunter, Finance Member, is engaged in preparing a bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act and in examining the legislation necessary in connection with improvements of Vizagapatam, Cochin and Tuticorin harbours.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived at Madras on the 18th instant by Calcutta Mail.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount	Fce Div. be paid		Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1425
„ Contributary ..	125	„			395
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	36
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„ as.	10	16
Chartered Bank ..£.	5	£.5	apr-Oct.	„ £.	80
Eastern .. £	5	£.10	„	„	86
Hongkong and Shanghai..	£125	£125	„	64% £.	97
MercantileBank of India	£ 12	1/2	„ „	15%	£22 1 2
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	118
„ Chitij..	500	500	„	912%	605
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	„	9%	100
Central Provinces	100	100	„	6%	83
Chaparmukh Sighat ..	100	100	„	2%	55
Dacca Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulsa ..					
Bagirghat ..	100	100	„	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	„	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	„	55
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	„	55
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	63
Sindh Light .	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	595
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankua ..	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	..6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	280 xd
Katni Cement ord. ..	100	100	„	12	290
„ Defd ..	40	40	„	46	1210
Jivrajpur ..	10	10	„	4	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	26.0
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	„	..	315
Appollo ..	50	..	„	„	95
Birla Mills ..	100	..	„	..	82/8
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1200
By. Dyeing..	250	250	Mar-arp.	88	1522/8
Bradbury ..	250	250	„	85	1115
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	118
Century ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	845
Cent. India .	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4910
Colaba Land	700	700	„	99	2270
Coorla ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	„	270
Crescent ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	585
Currimbhoy	250	250	„	110	1710
David ..	250	250	„	85	1657/8
Dawn ..	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1350
E. D. Sassoon United ..7	1/2	10	„	as.8	4/15
Edward Sassoon ..	200	200	May-Nov.	50	525
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	167/8
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	„	130	1435
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2302
Globe ..	100	100	„	„	230
Gokak ..	100	100	„	„	237/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	„	„	200 xd
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	657/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	„	500 xd
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	1000
Khatao ..	100	100	„	„	615
Kilachand mill's ..	100	100	„	„	16
Kohinoor ..	500	500	„	151/4	3580
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	„	4850
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	„	28	290
Madhowji ..	500	500	„	„	520
Mathuradas	500	500	„	100	850
Mancokji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	315
Morarji ..	1000	1000	„	350	6250
New Great ..	200	200	„	46	830
New City ..	10	100	Apr-Oct.	„	670
Paban ..	250	250	„	98	970
Pearls ..	250	250	„	92	1170
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.		950
Premier ..	100	100	„	„	120
Planet ..	109	100	„	„	275
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	„	„	285
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	„	„	159
Shapurji ..	102	101	July	25	380
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16800
Simplex ..	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	917/8
Standard ..	509	500	„	130	2300
Swan ..	250	250	oct.	162	1060
Swadeshi ..	590	500	Mar-Oct.	252	5360
Tata Mill ..	500	500	„	„	1180 n.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	„	„	207

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	„	1800	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	„	40	72
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	„	128/10
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	845

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

A'cock ..	102	123	„	152	550
B. Burm .. T. Corpo ..	125	125	„	„	550
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	„	150 pr.
Bombay Four	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450
Bt. Burma ..			„ Mar-Oct.	as 6p3.	10/4
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		225
Kemp & Co..	200		July.	20	142
Marcks ..	100		„	12	99 pr.
New India .. Insur. ..	25	250	„	„	18
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips ..	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	640
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	60
Defd ..	30	30	Sept.	61/8	215
N. Ord. ..	75	75	„	„	53/12
N. Ded ..	400	400	„	„	180
Tata Oil, ..	100	100	„	„	45
Thacker Co.	52	50	June	„	108

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UMBRELLAS
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SERGES
BOOTS
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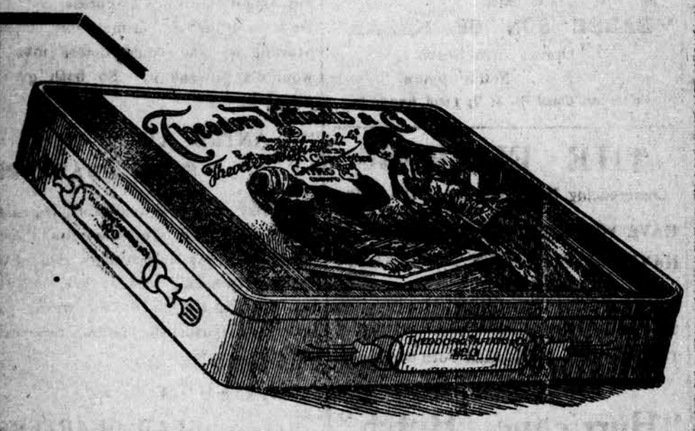
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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May. 18.

The advance of monsoon has given nearly general rain in Malabar and the western disturbance has also caused nearly general rain in Kashmir. Rain has fallen locally in Assam at a few stations in Tenasserin, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and south of Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Cherrapunji one and half inches, Sibsagar two, Tezpur, Dibrugarh and Burdwan a half, Cochin one and half, Kodaikanal half.

Forecast:—Extention in south of peninsula and Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Both day and night temperatures were locally above normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature was above normal throughout, and the maximum recorded ranged from 113 deg. to 116 deg. Night temperature was in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature was above normal in Rajputana and lower Sind; the highest maximum recorded in the division was 115 deg. at Bikaner. At Karachi the maximum was 105 deg. or 16 deg. above normal. Night temperature was above normal in Rajputana, but below it in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature was above normal except in south-east Kathiawar. The highest maximum in the division was 114 deg. at Deesa. Night temperature was also in excess at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north-western districts. Day temperature was above normal at the western stations, but was below normal in the east of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and locally heavy; Ratnagiri reports 1.09in., Mormugao 0.23in and Karwar 0.93in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karwar and Bombay. Day temperature was higher than usual at Mormugao. Night temperature was belo normal in the area of rain.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally in the Bombay Deccan; Poona reports 1.37in., Bijapur 0.36in. and Belgaum 0.25in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature was generally higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature was in defect at Poona, but was in excess over the rest of the north Bombay Deccan as well as in north-west Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, Malabar, south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast. Weather appears slightly unsettled off the Malabar coast. The sea is again rough at Colombo and is moderate at Trivandrum. Temperature continues high over most of northern India.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Konkan, but may increase in Malabar. Local thunderstorms are likely to continue in the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th May, 1922:—

The advance of the monsoon has given nearly general rain in Malabar, and the western disturbance has also caused nearly general in Kashmir. Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Tennsserim, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the south of the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Cherrapunji one and a half inches; Sibsagar two; Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Burdwan a half; Cochin one and a half; Kodaikanal a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY THE 19TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Previous day 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of pass 24 hours. At 8 hours.	Humidity Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 18th	97.2	77.0	74	11.97	+1.23
Jask	98.5	81.5	68	5.72	+1.66
Muscat	100.2	88.6	29	1.90	—1.93
Do. 18th					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	108.2	80.7	32	1.88	—0.01
Rawalpindi	103.2	76.1	27	12.09	+0.91
Lahore	—	—	—	—	—
Risaar	111.8	69.6	22	1.23	—1.24
Ambala	112.6	78.4	19	2.79	—2.58
Delhi	109.0	81.8	28	0.85	—2.87
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	115.9	79.2	21	0.75	—2.17
Manipuri	114.6	85.6	15	1.32	—0.74
Hamirpur	113.5	79.9	36	2.36	—0.12
Cawnpore	116.1	84.6	23	1.58	—0.96
Allahabad					
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	112.3	78.4	27	2.60	+1.28
Jacobabad	104.8	78.6	50	1.49	—0.30
Karachi	110.2	84.4	34	0.08	—1.66
Ajmer	112.3	78.2	31	0.28	—1.63
Jaipur	114.6	88.2	10	0.06	—1.66
Kotah	95.8	80.6	22	0.27	—1.27
Mount Abu					
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA— WEST—					
Bhuj	103.3	78.7	54	8	—0.60
Dwarka	89.7	81.8	91	0	—0.54
Veraval	84.4	80.8	89	0.94	—0.47
Rajkot	111.0	78.1	70	0	—0.56
Bhavnagar Para	101.6	81.2	53	9	—0.68
Surat	104.6	81.6	67	0	—0.01
Ahmedabad	111.4	83.2	38	0	—0.47
Deesa	114.2	78.1	58	0	—0.61
Neemuch	110.4	79.8	56	2.48	—0.61
Indore	110.8	82.8	46	0.36	—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	107.7	80.9	35	2.36	—0.99
Saugor	110.0	80.8	21	1.95	—0.65
Hosangabad	111.5	80 9	23	2.06	+0.68
Khandwa	113.6	85.1	27	2.26	+0.72
Akola	110.8	80.5	36	2.33	+0.07
Amroto	106.7	83.3	34	0.52	—1.98
Nagpur	106.0	82.1	40	0.66	—2.88
Chanda	105.7	84.0	34	1.32	—2.55
Raipur	101.0	83.1	48	1.29	—2.09
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91.2	82.3	83	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	90.	72.7	66	1.09 1.50	+0.42
Marmugoa	93.2	74.9	76	0 23 2.13	—0.02
Karwar	91.6	73.1	85	0.93 3.14	+0.42
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	108.2	76.9	30	0.70	—0.74
Ahmednagar	104.0	76.2	38	2.48	+0.52
Poona	105.2	66.5	45	1.37 3.19	+1.16
Sholapur	109.7	75.9	59	7.40	+4.84
Bijapur	101.6	71.5	45	0 30 7.47	+4.96
Belgaum	97.2	67.8	71	0 25 8.25	+3.54
Aurangabad	107.2	81.2	31	1.78	—0.30
Nizamsbad (Indur)	103.5	80.3	44	3.66	+0.65
Hyderabd	102.2	77.6	75	7.16	+3.62
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalaore	90.2	74.4	71	0.75 8.37	+1.89
Calicat	84.2	74.8	84	0.03 12.80	—1.33
Cochin	84.4	75 6	74	0.03 ?	?
Colombo	87.7	75.4	95	0.66 40.76	—4.23
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masilpatam	91.8	73.7	97	0 65 4.15	—3.93
Bellary	102.8	76.7	67	4.90	+0.60
Cuddapah	105.4	78.2	62	0.16 3.93	—2.46
Madras	102.1	79.6	68	0.75	—12.19
Bangalore	90.8	67.9	63	90.6	+1.52
Coimtore	90	70 0	62	0 12 12.12	+3.20
Trichinopoly	95.1	72.9	80	0.39 11.91	—1.02
Negapatam	91.9	77.6	72	14.23	—17.66

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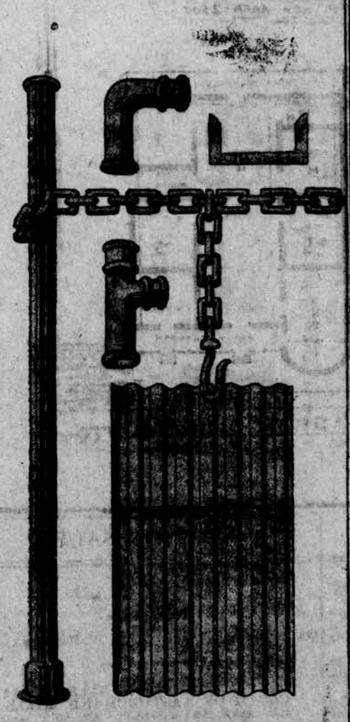
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 18th.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in	—	29.774
Temperature of Air	— Degrees	86.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	— „	79.6
Dew Point	— „	77.5
Relative humidity of Air	— —	0.776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	— —	1.8
Maximum temperature in Air	— —	91.2
Minimum do do	— —	79.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	— NW,WNW.	
Movement of Wind do	— miles.	153

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
S	20	m 5 18	23 9	m 6 36	20 1
		^ 5 44a	24 9	11 40a	20 7
S	21	— 6 38	23 8	m 1 30	19 6
		7 30a	24 10	1 12a	20 7
M	22	m 8 42	24 6	m 2 12	19 9
		8 26a	25 2	2 12a	20 8
Tu.	23	m 9 22	25 7	m 2 50	19 10
		9 14a	26 3	2 7a	19 9
W	24	m 10 13	26 7	m 3 22	17 0
		9 57a	26 1	2 59a	19 3
Th.	25	m 10 52	27 6	m 4 6	16 3
		10 36a	26 6	4 58a	18 9
F	26	m 5 41	14 1	m 0 21	29 10
		6 22a	27 5		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 20 (Saturday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 52m.
„ 21 (Sunday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
„ 22 (Monday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
„ 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 53m.
„ 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m
„ 25 (Thursday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m
„ 26 (Friday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 13th, 2h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.2m. a.m.; New Moon, 28th, 9h. 38.2m. a.m.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Of 24 years fame all over the world.
THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.
Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.
A marvellous cure for Asthama has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthama patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.
The name of the gentleman is—
J. P. RAY.
NOTE—Please ask for testimonials.
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J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

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We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hypoderm's syringes, all glass and Record available.
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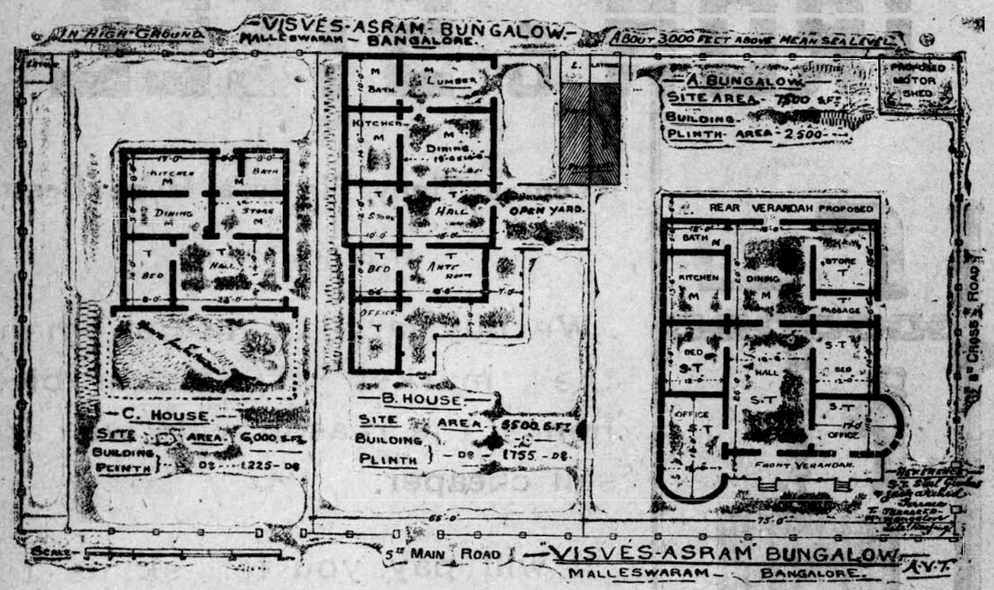
TENDERS.

SALE NOTICE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 10 June, 22 for the purchase of BUNGALOW (Health Resort) BANGALORE Healthy Locality—suitable for ZAMINDARS and NOBLES.



Approximate Estimate.	Rs,
19,000 Sq. ft. of Site @ 10 as. a Sq. ft.	11,875
5,480 Sq. ft. of Building Plinth area average @ Rs. 4 per Sq. ft.	21,920
568 R. ft. Compound wall @ Rs. 2-8-0 a R. ft.	1,420
Electric light for A. Building	500
Water laying for A. B. and C. Buildings	
Total.....	36,215

Minimum price fixed for the Bid Rs. 30,000.

For tender form and terms apply to
A. V. T. IYER,
DISTRICT MARAMAT ENGINEER,
MYSORE.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th May 1922, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; and on account of Insurance Offices. One iron safe on stand, etc.

2 bales cotton of Veraval (slightly damaged by salt water).

By order of the concerned.

One large emerald.—Pendant set with Diamonds

Three small emerld.—Earings set with Diamonds.

One pair Diamond Butty.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Palli Hill (cool Doongri) valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawing room, chesterfield sofas and chairs, Cabinets table ornaments, one sweet tone cottage piano by Schiedmayer, music books, Gramophone with records, teapoys, centre tables, corner Cabinets, writing tables glass door book cases, Almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, Josts fan, aluminium utensils, bird cages white Arab Horse and Victoria, etc., etc. The property of R. D. Martin, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th day of May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite Bombay Gymkhana very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, writting tables office chairs glass door book cases, card tables, Electric lamps, drawing room Cabinets, teapoys, Blackwood carved furniture, Chesterfield sofas, almyrahs, chest drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, ice boxes meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of M. C. Jiles, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockerware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brass-ware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc.

The property of T. H. Dowding, Esq. Property of another gentleman one handsome strong built three seater English Brougham by Morgan in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary's Church Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size mirror back side board, crockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield soafs and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. D. C. Robinson and others.

Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mahableshwar the following very valuable furnished bungalows including out-houses, stables in separate lots.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) in the compound of the "Temple Hall."

LOT NO. 1. "TEMPLE HALL."

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements 5 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 17 and bounded on the East by footpath to Bishop's tank, on the West by Survey No. 77 and public road to Sassoon point, on the North by public road, and on the South by footpath to Bishop's tank, together with a big bungalow standing thereon of one drawing room, one dining room, 6 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Temple Hall.

LOT NO. 2. ROCKDALE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Mahableshwar admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing No. 26 (Survey No. 149) and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by public road, on the North by public road and on the south by public road together with a bungalow standing thereon, consisting of one big drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Rockdale and commands a very splendid view of the hills.

LOT NO. 3. ST. JAMES COTTAGE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurements ? acres and 31 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Revision Survey No. 61 and bounded on the East by footpath adjoining Survey Nos. 106, 107 and 108, on the West by Revision Survey No. 90, on the North by Revision Survey No. 104 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 99 and road together with a bungalow consisting of one drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms and is known as St. James Cottage. This property is most centrally situate and near the English Club and bazaar.

LOT NO. 4. "ROSARY."

All the piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements or thereabouts and bearing No. 97 and 97-A and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by St. James Cottage, on the North by Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by public road together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms with out-houses and stables and is known as "Rosary."

LOT NO. 4A. "OCTAGON".

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar bearing Revision Survey No. [illegible] and containing by admeasurements 30 gunthas square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms, out-houses and stables standing thereon known as "Octagon."

The above two lots will be sold together in one lot.

LOT NO. 5. "AWKALI GARDENS."

All those several pieces of land situate at Awkali in Satara District with a bungalow standing thereon bearing the Collector's following particulars:—

Survey No.	Varg No.	Area.	Akar.
53	5	1 18	0 12 0
53	2	2 0	0 12
39		0 2	0 2
40		1 25	6 0 0
41		0 28	3 8 0
42		2 36	5 0 0
44		1 21	0 8
45		6 6	16 0
46		0 37	0 4
47		1 5	4 0
48		5 5	28 0 0
49		2 1	5 0 0
50		2 30	1 0
51		19 9	6 0 0
52	Inam		
53		0 20	0 2
54		0 27	0 8 0
55		2 39	0 4 0
56		2 10	0 8 0
57		0 39	2 8 0
66		6 0	0 8 0

41 acres and 29 gunthas.

Another piece of land bearing Survey No. 42 admeasuring one agre and 24 gunthas.

N.B.—All the bungalows will be put up for sale in separate lots in the Compound of the "Temple Hall" at 10 A.M. (S.T.) on SUNDAY the 21st inst.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, OFFICE STORES DEPOT, LOWER PAREL.

Under instructions from the Chief Stores Superintendant G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at G. I. P. Railway Office, Lower Parel Store Depot. One large lot of surplus serviceable and unserviceable Stores such as, Drums, Kerosine Oil Tins, rubber scraps, leather scraps, C. I. scraps, pieces of cloth, hose, files, Brass borings, planks, empty cases, glass schap, Oil Tins and Drums, ropes, chains, lamps, Buckets etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 78 BALES THANA CLOTH OF KASTURCHAND MILLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharmraj Gali at Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the selling agents, the Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Shah Chhotalal Chatrabhuj:—

2 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thanacloth of Kasturchand Mills, No 897/2241, 26 inches, 24 yds. 6 lbs.

4 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 955/2242, 26 inches, 24 yds. 6 lbs.

29 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 939/5001, 27 inches, yds. 7 lbs.

11 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 946/6001, 27 inches 24 yds. 7lbs.

7 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 947/7001, 27 inches 24 yds. 7lbs.

12 Bales each 50 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 956, 28 inches 24 yds. 8 lbs.

11 Bales each 50 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 957, 28 inches 24 yds 8 lbs.

1 Bale 38 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 6803, 4803 and 909, 28 inches 24 yds. 8 lbs.

1 Bale 28 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 3801, 3800, 3801, 8803, 7304, 930, 28 inches 24 yds. 6 to 6½ lbs.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ONE SILVER CUP, AND THE INSOLVENTS' ONE BIG LOT OF PRINTS, SAFES, CUPBOARDS, COPYING PRESS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esqr., Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Ramgopal Ladha (Insolvent):—Safe, cupboard, clock, Mehta boxes, glass handies, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Devsey Bhanji Khimji and others (Insolvent):—Safes, cupboards, chairs, tables, benches, copying press, handies, Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Trikamdas Khimji (Insolvent)—

One big lot of prints of various designs and colours, glass handies, Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esqr., Ag Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of R. S. Hurlston.

One silver cup.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

3 cases silk handkerchiefs 200 dozens in each case.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 20th May, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

20, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES ELPHINSTONES MILLS' CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Amersi Kanji, Esq., Commission Agent to the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., at his shop in Sanchagilly Mooljı Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. M. M. Moses.

20 Bales each 50 Pieces Elphinstone Mills Checks as under:—

10 Bales No. 900 23" x 24 yds x 3¼ lb.
5 Bales No. 215 22" x 24 yds. x 3¼ lb.
5 Bales No. 219 22" x 24 yds. x 3¼ lb.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSERS VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Appolo Street, Fort.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND.

At Elphinstone Low Level Road at Parel.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testimentary and Intestate Jurisdiction. Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Vira Govind of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a brick Manufacturing ..... Deceased.

1. Days Vira, 2. Dewa Vira, and 3. Parmanand Govind all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Three of the four executors and Trustees named in the will of the above deceased.

PETITIONERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert attorneys for Executors and Trustees Messrs. Vora and Co., will on Saturday the 27th day of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sale by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate and lying or being on the North side of the Elphinstone Low level Road at Parel containing by admeasurement 520 Square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.——New No. A. 12144 old survey No.——New survey No.... 1-2-1942 and in the books of the collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward No. 3,3477 (2) 3477 (4) 3478 (1) 3478 (2) and street Nos.—941, A941, B941, 942, 942, a, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Jafferji Ambalal and Co., on or towards the South by the property of Daya Vira and on or towards East partly by the property of Daya Vira and partly by the property of Pramanand Govind.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert solicitors at their office at 18, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 20th May, 1922.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA

Gandharva NatakMandali

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road

Saturday 20th May 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit DRAUPADI Acts 3
Sunday 21st May 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit MOOKNAYAK Acts 3

TICKETS can be had at Nanashankar Shet's Temple Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station.

Proprietor GANDHARVA N. MANDALI.

Under public patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, BOMBAY;

Saturday, 20th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 21st., May, 1922, at 3 p. m.
SANYASHACHA SANSAR.

Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p. m.
At the Special Request of our Patrons for two days only, Saturday and Sunday.
Shakespeare's Immortal Tragedy
"HAMLET"
"HAMLET"
Featuring
Sir J. FORBES ROBERTSON,
MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOT
and
GRAND NATIONAL 1922.

THE EXCELSIOR
COMMENCING MONDAY 22nd MAY
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 p. m.
NEW VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTION.
By Special Engagement with Madan Theatres Ld.
Mr. HAL A. FREEMAN presents
THE GIBSON
ENTERTAINERS.
From JAZZ TO GRAND OPERA
also
"BAREE SON OF KAZAN"
Drama in 5 Reels.
Featuring Nell Shipman.
Prices As. Usual Rs. 3; 2; 1 and Annas 8.

THE EMPRESS
Commencing Next Saturday, 27th May.
HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A CYCLONE?
HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A TORNADO?
Here is something with more Sensations than a Cyclone, more Speed than a Tornado, more thrills than both combined.
It's
"Hurricane Hutch"
The Fifteen-Episode Latest PATHE SERIAL. Please Note That This Serial which features CHARLES HUTCHINSON should not be confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and is absolutely
PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A PATHE FEATURE PRODUCTION
NICK WINTER
The famous Detective
IN
"THE ENIGMATIC BUCKLE"
"THE EINGMATIC BUCKLE"
Crammed with Mystery, Romance and Adventure. It is an Irrestible Combination that is guaranteed to please and entertain.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"HIGH AND DIZZY"
"HIGH AND DIZZY"
A Two-Reel Million Dollar Comedy Special which will make you Shriek with laughter.

Although we cannot see our way to grant you
Admission Free
yet we guarantee
TO
provide you with the finest picture entertaintment in the town.
THE STAR CINEMA
Grant Road Tram Terminus presents
THIS WEEK
the double bill extra ordinary.
GERMAN PROGRAMME.
At the gaming table of life
A Drama in five parts
together with the latest serial sensation
WHIRLWIND
episodes 8th and 9th
SEE
Charles Hutchison. the death defying hero of daredevil deeds escape from the clutches of the enemies.
IF IT IS STAR
YOU KNOW IT IS GOOD.
Times and Prices as Usual.

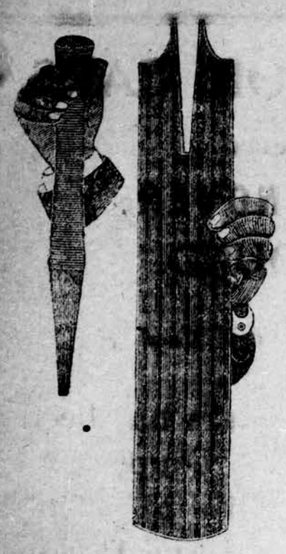
AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Queen of the Films
MARY PICKFORD
IN
Bret Harte's Famous Story of the Golden West
"M' LISS"
"M' LISS"
ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS.

ANOTHER SUPERB UNIVERSAL GEM!
To-night and this Week
"WANTED AT HEAD QUARTERS"
A splendid 5 Reel Photodrama, featuring the preety vivacious Star
EVH NOVAK
Jesse James was a piker compared to the Golden-Haired Queen Crook who bodily kidnapped the limited express.
He could detect crime, but couldn't prevent it; she could detect love and wouldn't prevent it. So both give up trying in
"WANTED AT HEAD QUARTERS"
The story of a brilliant and fascinating leader of a band of master criminals who, just as she has successfully "pulled off" the most amazing robbery ever perpetrated, realizes she is on the wrong path. Later love leads her to practical repentance add real happiness.
"WANTED AT HEAD QUARTERS"
The programme also iucludes a 2-Reel Comedy by Universal,
"ON ACCOUNT"
and the latest reel of the Universal International News.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

IMPERIAL
To-Night & Second Week
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
in
"THE YELLLOW ARM"
with
Warner Oland & Marguerite Courtot
Makes the hot and cold chills run up and down your spine.
See it!.....Follow it!
Episode 4th. At Bay.
" 5th, Danger Ahead.
" 6th, A Nest of Knaves.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TAOUSANDS HAVE SEEN IT
and
THOUSANDS ARE EAGER TO SEE IT.
FOR THOSE WHO
MISSED!
WE ARE REPEATING
TO NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The Greatest Indian film ever produced
VIR ABHIMANYU
OR
VIRAT SWARUP
Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.
More than 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.



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Rates Moderate

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Large stock of Autograph, Cannon, Force, Spl Club and varieties of English Bats and other materials.

DODHY'S Men size Cricket Bats costing from Rs. 3 to 20.

Catalogue sent FREE

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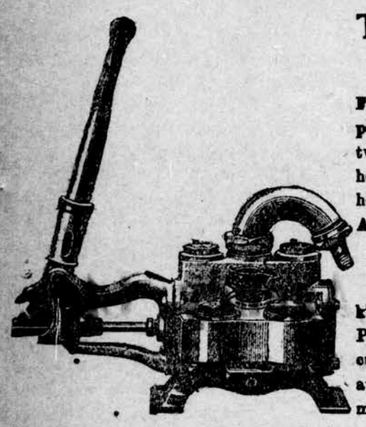
Strong, Simple, Durable.



Two Inch Hand Force Pump.

For Gardening and other purposes. Suction and discharge two inch capacity 2000 gallons per hour. Double arrangement for hose and pipes and hence PORTABLE

Write for particulars and prices.

Also a large stock of all other kinds of Deep Well Pumps, Spray Pumps, Power Pumps and Agricultural Implements, etc., always available. State your requirements and ask for a catalogue.

The LIMAYE Bros., Ltd.

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"AMULENT"

GLARE PROTECTOR.

Per Pair

With Opaque Side Wings & London Smoke Glasses .. Rs. 6-8

"Rayophyll" or Amber Transparent side Wings and Glasses Rs 15

Complete with Attachable Curlsides and New pattern Metal Caser. ..

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Grand Prix Berne 1914

Obtainable from all the bes Watchmakers in India and from the

AGENT — JULES FETTERLE

Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only.
S. C. SEAL'S.

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school master, and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhsmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

ZANGI The latest improved fountain pen never leaks blots or stops writes more words in one filling. Screw Cap, Safety or Lever Self-filling all at same price. V. P. P. on 7 days approval. Calendar Rs. 6-4 Clip. Ans. 8. Zangi Protector Pocket Ans. 8. Inklets, per Dozen. Ans. 8.
ALL PENS REPAIRED & EXCHANGED.
FACTORY SALES CO., 19, Nai Sarak DELHI.

OTTO-DE-ROSE NO A 1.

An Ideal Perfume for handkerchief. Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajahs, etc. Price one dram Glass Stoppered phial Rs. 2-8-0 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & CO., Perfumers,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

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STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos. Re. 1-8 per box.

A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

Standard Fountain Pens.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Blackbird	3	2	0
Swan	5	8	0
,, Safety	7	0	0
,, "500" with big barrel	5	0	0
,, Selffilling	8	8	0
,, Safety 3c.	10	8	0
,, ,, 4c.	13	8	0
Waterman "12"	7	4	0
,, Safety	10	8	0
,, Self-filling	10	0	0
Baby Waterman	8	8	0
Cameron Safety	7	8	0
Conklin Safety	6	12	9
Alexandra	2	8	0
Gravity Stylo (Red)	3	0	0
Onoto	7	8	0
Wyvern (big with bands)	10	0	0
,, Safety	12	0	0
Swan Clip	0	2	0
Waterman Clip	0	12	0
King Clip	0	4	0
Rubber Sack	1	0	0

PEN REPAIRING A SPECIALITY

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P. B. 280 MADRAS.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 15 only postage extra.

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Works in Marble and Bronze Statuary both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

SANDHURST BRIDGE, GROWPATRE,
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TAILORS
FOR
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with prudence for purse.)
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Constructed to suit the INDIAN CLIMATE, to last a life time, and to be the most INEXPENSIVE of all

QUALITY IS OUR WATCHWORD
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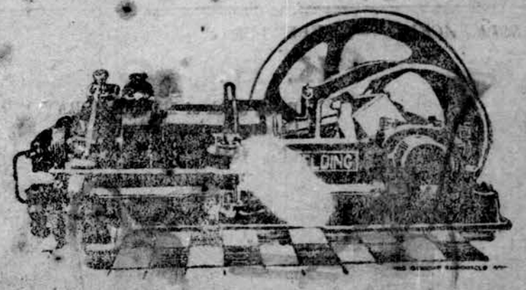

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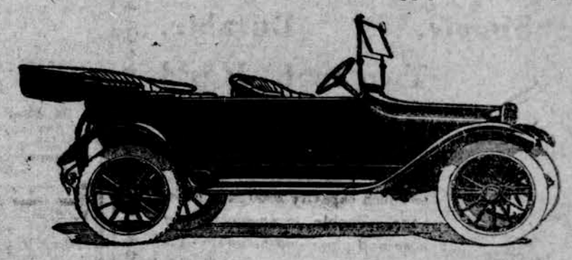

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